The Qu'Appelle Progress.

Vol. V. QU'APPELLE, N.W.T., FRIDAY, NOV. 8, 1889. No. 1.

Business Directory.

QU'APPELLE.

QUEEN'S HOTEL,
McIntosh Bros., Proprietors.

LELAND HOUSE,
Love & Raymond, Proprietors.

S. H. CASWELL,
General Merchant.

J. P. BEAUCHAMP,
General Merchant.

G. H. V. BULYEA,
Insurance and General Agent, Dealer in Flour and Feed, Furniture, etc.

WM. BRYDON,
Chemist and Druggist.

P. E. DURST,
Watchmaker and Jeweller.

W. H. BELL,
Wholesale and Retail Butcher. Dealer in Fresh and Cured Meat, Sausage, etc.

A. McKENZIE,
Baker, Dealer in Fruits, Confectionery, etc.

J. G McKENZIE,
Merchant Tailor.

JAMES WEIDMAN,
Book and Job Printer and Publisher.

J. B. MILLIKEN & Co.,
Harness and Saddlery.

S. H. COLLINS,
Boots and Shoes.

G. M. BAILEY,
Boot and Shoe repairing promptly executed on the premises formerly known as the McManus hotel.

D. H. McMILLAN, & BRO.
Qu'Appelle Roller Mills.

J. A. COWAN,
General Agent for A. Harris, Son & Co's Agricultural Implements, Qu'Appelle Sta.

H. A. AXFORD,
Agent for Massey Manufacturing Co. Complete farmers outfits always on hand.

A. C. PATERSON,
Forwarder & General Agent.

J. H. McCAUL,
Lumber Merchant and Insurance Agent.

A. HOLLINGSHEAD,
House, Sign and Carriage Painter.

J. B. ROBINSON,
Contractor, Builder, etc.

J. BURGHALL & SONS,
Builders & Contractors.

LEESON & SCOTT,
Prince Albert Mail Stage line leaves Qu'Appelle every Tuesday morning.

R. JOHNSTON,
Livery, Feed and Sale Stable.

J. McKWEN,
General Blacksmith.

FRANK MARWOOD,
General Blacksmith.

J. C. PRICE,
Carriage and Wagon Maker.

J. R. BUNN,
Contractor in Plastering, Kalsomining, Brickwork, Stonework, etc.

E. J. WEIDMAN,
Dealer in Books, Stationery, etc. Agent for Organs and Sewing Machines.

LESLIE GORDON,
ADVOCATE, NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER, COMMISSIONER FOR MANITOBA, &c.
Agent for Canada North West Land Co. and Qu'Appelle Town Site.

FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE. MONEY TO LEND.
QU'APPELLE STATION, N.W.T.

R. DUNDAS STRONG, B. A.,
LATE OF SUPREME COURT, ENGLAND,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
Advocate for North West Territories, Solicitor, &c.
Money to Lend. Fire, Life and Accident Insurance effected.
QU'APPELLE STATION, N.W.T.

W. SYME REDPATH,
ADVOCATE, NOTARY PUBLIC,
Issuer of Marriage Licenses
AND INSURANCE AGENT.
Box 42
QU'APPELLE, N.W.T.

W. T. THOMPSON, D. T. S.,
DOMINION LAND SURVEYOR AND
CIVIL ENGINEER.
QU'APPELLE STATION.

G. S. DAVIDSON,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER
For the North-West Territories. Sales conducted on the shortest notice. Arrangements can be made at my Office, or at the Progress Office.
QU'APPELLE.

REGINA.

DAWSON, BOLE & Co.,
Wholesale Druggists, Regina, N.W.T.

J. B. ROBINSON
Contractor, Builder,
ETC., ETC.
QU'APPELLE.

All Work in my Line will Receive Careful Attention.

J. F. GUERIN, L.D.S.,
DENTAL SURGEON,
QU'APPELLE,
OFFICE on Main street, Qu'Appelle.

S. John's School for Boys
QUAPPELLE STATION.
Head Master, Mr. T. A. Owen.

FEES: $65 per term, inclusive from which a deduction of $5 will be made for payment in advance.
Tution only $15 per Term.
For further particulars apply to the Head Master.

J. & G. Brown,
Carriage & Wagon Maker.

Repairs of all kinds of Wood Work promptly attended to.

Shop one door North of F. Marwood's Blacksmith Shop. Qu'Appelle.

J. McEWEN,
General Blacksmith,
Carriage and Wagon Builder.

Horse Shoeing a Specialty.

ALL kinds of Job Work strictly attended to. Plow shares made to order and guaranteed to work. A large quantity of

IRON AND COAL

KEPT ON HAND FOR SALE.

Carriage springs, axles and thimble-skeins for wagons.

S. H. COLLINS.
QU'APPELLE,
DEALER IN
Boots and Shoes!
AT
Any Price You Want Them
From $1 up to $10.
BOOTS MADE TO ORDER
TERMS CASH.
S. H. COLLINS.

JOHN B. MILLIKEN.
Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of
Harness & Saddlery
WHIPS,
CURRY COMBS,
HORSE BRUSHES,
BELLS,
BLANKETS,
SPURS,
TRUNKS,
VALISES,
ETC., ETC., ETC.

St. Peter's Women's Guild

HAS RESUMED its meetings and is now prepared to receive orders for work. Plain and fancy needlework, knitting and mending, etc., executed by the Guild. For further particulars apply to
MISS BOYCE, Sec.-Treas.

The North-West.

News Culled for The Progress by our own correspondents.

WOLSELEY.

—Mr. G. I. Clink, having completed threshing, has gone to Calgary where he is thinking of residing the coming winter.

—Messrs. Footer & McIlroy, of Fort Qu'Appelle, have leased the Leland Hotel from Mr. R. E. Hall. They took possession on the 1st inst.

—The Orangemen celebrated Guy Fawkes day, the 5th inst., by holding a shooting match in the afternoon and winding up with a ball in the evening.

—Mr. John Wilcox and Miss Lotta Green were joined in the holy bonds of matrimony, on Wednesday evening the 30th ult., Rev. Mr. Baker, of Grenfell, officiating.

—Mr. B. Anderson, living about three miles southeast of here, had his dwelling with all contents totally destroyed by fire on Friday morning, the 1st inst. The family barely escaped with their lives. The fire was caused by a defective chimney. This is a very serious loss for Mr. Anderson as he had just put in his winters supplies a short time before.

SUMMERBURY.

—On Thursday, the 31st ult., the Summerbury and Summerhill schools united and held a public examination at this place. During the morning the pupils were examined in the different departments of school work. After doing ample justice to the excellent dinner provided by the ladies, a spelling match was tried between sides chosen by Master Jas. Laidlaw and Master Geo. Fleming. Then followed an interesting program of readings, recitations, choruses, etc., by the children; after which prizes were distributed to the scholars of each school. Those securing first prizes in the Summerbury school were Mary Ingram, Lovina Ingram, Geo. Fleming and Maggie Fleming. In the Summerhill school, Maggie McDonell, Hattie Dynes, Maud Aldred, Benj. Fleming and Aggie Fleming get the first prizes in their respective classes. Rebecca Fleming and James Laidlaw, who were not absent a day during the seven months, were awarded the Trustees prizes for regularity. There was a large number present, and all seemed to enjoy the day thoroughly.

BROADVIEW.

—Mr. Calder removed his house into town this week. It will be much more convenient for his carpenter and lumber business. His friends will now be able to find him very conveniently.

—Stern winter has given us a visit for the last few days. For two or three days he seemed to have lost his temper altogether, he blustered so much. Today, however, he is settling down to a more endurable mood.

—Rev. Wm. Nicholl, Presbyterian minister of this place, was down at Moosomin preaching to the Orangemen there last Sunday. His place was well supplied here by the Rev. H. McKay, of the Indian Mission school at Round Lake.

—The Moffat House, which has stood out on the prairie as King Lear "the last rose of summer blooming alone," has been [illegible] by Mr. O'Neil, and was [illegible] last week, and can be finished in time for the winter use for the future.

—The Progress [illegible] now till January 1st, for [illegible] to new subscribers.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

Gen. Horace Porter is the youngest looking man of his age in the country.

Ex-President Cleveland is said to have invented a new fly for trout fishing.

Lord Tennyson received a royal order for a poem on the recent Fife wedding.

Attorney General Miller will not enter any carriage unless he can handle the reins himself.

Secretary Blaine spent twenty-eight years of his life in Washington, and never joined a club.

Milan Obrenovitch, ex-king of Servia, has an income of $60,000 and is steadily running into debt.

The amount devoted by the Prince of Wales to the provision of his daughter's trousseau was $20,000.

Mr. Ernest Longfellow has just developed a beautiful set of views taken during a recent trip through Italy.

Joseph Chamberlain once wrote a comedy which was immediately rejected as "unsuitable to any stage."

Col. A. E. Jones, who was murdered in Cincinnati, was an uncle of Robert J. Burdette, the humorist.

Senator Quay is said to receive more letters than any other man in the United States except the president.

Phineas T. Barnum's activity and energy at this period of his life are surprising, even to the people who know him best.

Martin Farquhar Tupper, the famous author of "Proverbial Philosophy," lives in a handsome country house in England.

M. Renan declines all offers to write for foreign periodicals. He says that he must devote all his time to French literature.

The shah's present visit to England has brought out the fact that at his last visit he tried to buy the Duchess of Manchester.

M. Jules Simon, the eminent French statesman, has quiet dignity, ease, a cool head, and the faculty to simulate warmth and genuine emotion.

Marshal MacMahon, ex-president of France, now in his 81st year, is as fresh as a boy, and has never yet had from a natural cause a day's sickness.

In summer Louis Kossuth lives at a villa near Rivoli, in winter in the Via dei Mille, at Turin, and is always accompanied by his sister, who adores him.

T. Wemyss Reid, who drafted the Liberal club's address to Mr. Gladstone on the occasion of his golden wedding, is one of the best whist players in the world.

President Carnot of France is dreadfully stiff and correct in everything, rather, in short, too conscientiously gentleman like and too scrupulously well bred.

It is rumored that Chauncey M. Depew has invited Gladstone to visit the United States and to make a trip to Alaska, and that there is some prospect of his acceptance.

Count Tolstoi, the famous Russian novel writer and philanthropist, after being an inveterate smoker recently stopped entirely. He says that ever since he can't write and is helpless without tobacco.

King Alexander of Servia is only 13 years old, but looks like an English boy of sixteen. He has bright features. His forehead is low, his eyes are large and soft, but his nose and mouth show indecision of character.

M. Jules Simon, the eminent French statesman, has dignity, ease and the faculty to simulate emotion. He is a good speaker and steers clear of declamation, using a vein of irony and sarcasm that can completely overthrow his opponent.

Robert Browning has been very generally condemned in England for his hasty attack on the memory of Fitzgerald. He is at work on a series of short poems on various subjects, written in the semi-humorous, philosophical vein of "Jocoseria."

The Duke of Fife can never be quite at his ease with his wife's relations, no matter in or circumstances must he ever turn his back to any of them, not even to Princess Louise's sister's, with whom it is rather easier to suppose he enjoys a fair degree of intimacy.

Joseph Hatton, the new custodian of Shakespeare's birthplace, was a miner before he became a poet, beginning as a trapper boy at the age of 7. That was just fifty years ago. He learned to read on Sundays, not at Sunday school, but at home in his father's garret.

When Mr. Andrew Clarke entered London hospital as an assistant he was a poor health. "Good master, be not," said one of the faculty, "a man never a penny, he cannot possibly have much longer to live." He must, after those many years of eminent service, for Andrew Clarke, perhaps the most famous physician in England.

AUTHORS' MANUSCRIPTS.

Macaulay wrote on foolscap and in a very large hand.

George Eliot wrote neatly upon ruled note paper.

Robert Browning's manuscript verses are as fair as if printed.

Charlotte Bronte wrote in the smallest of characters on a sheet of note paper.

Miss Austin did not submit her first work on her return of the latter's manuscript.

Thackeray corrected every item of his manuscript so thoroughly proof were scarce and few.

Some of Mark Twain's pages are said to have contained [illegible] dozen sheets of cancellation.

Douglas Jerrold dotted down his witty inspirations on narrow, ribbon like strips of brown paper.

The manuscripts of Charles Reade and Victor Hugo [illegible] immense sheets of paper [illegible] of print.

Bartley Campbell scribbled off his famous play, "My Partner," on common wrapping paper, with a blunt lead pencil.

Both William Black and R. D. Blackmore cover dainty sheets of note paper with their almost microscopic chirography.

Lew Wallace writes his first draft upon a slate and finishes upon large sheets of white unruled paper, in a most faultless chirography.

Ouida covers large sheets of blue paper with an almost undecipherable chirography, written in an excessively bold and masculine hand.

Wilkie Collins writes on very large sheets of paper, and his copy is said to abound in alterations, excisions and scraps of pasted manuscript.

Miss Braddon is stated to have penned some of her most thrilling passages on torn envelopes or any other bit of paper that came to hand.

Mrs. Fancy Stone Blackwell was accustomed to write her editorials for The Woman's Journal on the backs of circulars and similar scraps of waste paper.

Raymond, a 4-year-old son of Elwood Gilger, of Elysburg, Pa., while visiting a Mr. Johnson, on the border line of Columbia county, went out to look at the beehives. Just then one of the hives swarmed and located on the child's head. His shrieks brought help or he would have been killed. One hundred stings were taken out of his hair with a comb.

FOUND AT LAST.

For many years I suffered from croup but at last found a remedy for it in Hagyard's Yellow Oil, so that I am now free from croup entirely and recommend Yellow Oil to all others who suffer from the same disease.
MAGGIE McLEOD, Severn Bridge, Ont.

IRRITABLE PEOPLE.

People are often irritable by reason of some exasperating skin disease which destroys comfort and good humor. Salt Rheum, nettle rash, erysipelas, pimples, scald head, etc., are of this nature, they arise from bad, blood and can be cured by using Burdock Blood Bitters according to directions.

LABOR NOTES.

New York painters get $3.50 for nine hours.

A Toronto machine cuts sixty cords of wood daily.

Chinese control San Francisco's broom manufacture.

Some Detroit barbers get 60 per cent of what they make.

English metal works do not admit foreigners to their shops.

New York claims the best diamond cutters. They get $60 per week.

The New York German Typographical union men work eight hours.

Great Britain's 1,500 co-operative unions have 1,052,428 members. In 1888, $17,072,035 profit was made on sales of $181,675,825, $755,703 was devoted to education and $38,500 to charity.

HINTS FOR WINTER.

When attacked by a cough or cold, hoarseness, asthma, bronchitis, croup or influenza, the concentrated experience of thousands of families who have used it regularly for all such troubles during many years suggests the use of Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam—the old reliable household favorite.

A CORRUPT SYSTEM.

Bad blood may corrupt the entire system and cause scrofula sores, swellings, ulcers, salt rheum, erysipelas sore eyes and skin diseases as stinging, letter, etc. Burdock Blood Bitters purifies the blood and cleanses, tones and strengthens the entire system.

THIRTY YEARS AGO.

Over 30 years ago there was placed upon the market a remedy designed to relieve pain and capable of either external or internal use. From the first it has had wonderful success, and hundreds testify that Hagyard's Yellow Oil cures rheumatism, sore throat, spasms, croup, cuts, bruises and all pains and aches.

A Place for Him.

Convalescent—But, doctor, my poor health has rendered me so irritable and cranky that I am unfit for working among my fellowmen.

Doctor—Nonsense, man, you are just fitted for a position at the postoffice window, or railway window, or railway ticket office. They employ only such.—Omaha World-Herald.

Didn't Appreciate His Privileges.

Chief Detective—This man whom you have arrested is wonderfully disguised as a woman. How did you recognize him, by the way he fumbled for his pocket?

Assistant—No. I watched him go into a big store, and as tonight the first thing he priced, and then came right out.—Lawrence American.

THEY USE THEIR KNIVES.

A DUEL WHOSE DETAILS MAKE ONE SHUDDER.

An Indian and a Cattleman Cut Fingers Alternately—The Indian Shot by a Treacherous Second—Probable Death of the Cattleman—A Thrilling New Mexico Story.

ALBUQUERQUE, N.M., Oct. 28.—A singular duel has been fought in Taos County. An Indian settler named Wan'ainshee, and Juan Verega, a wealthy Mexican cattleman, repaired to a spot six miles from the town of Taos at the break of day to "settle" an old grudge. The weapons were butcher knives, and each man was to submit his hand to his opponent and have one finger cut off, the cutting to be done alternately, and the man who first evinced signs of pain to be stabbed to the heart. The Indian by toss secured the first cut, and he deliberately took the hand of his enemy, and with a quick shake severed the fore-finger. The Mexican never uttered a sound. The Indian reached out his hand and off came his thumb. This continued in silence until the cattleman had lost four fingers and the Indian four. When the Indian reached for his foe's left hand, the latter's second, becoming frightened at the fearful flow of blood, sent a bullet through the Indian's heart. It is thought the cattleman will die.

THEY ATE HUMAN FLESH.

Horrible Experience of Shipwrecked Men—Insane From Starvation.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 28.—Carl Graves, fireman, and Ludwig Loder, seaman, survivors of the crew of the steamship Earnmoor, tell a horrible story of the way they sustained life by cannibalism for days. Loder says: "The only food we had the first fifteen days in the boat was a flying fish and a few raw small birds divided among eleven men. The sixteenth day William Davis, a seaman, caught me by the throat and made a dash at my head with a knife. He cut me on the right cheek, the scar from which still remains. He was told to kill me by August Plagge, a fireman. When Davis began to cut me some of my companions caught him, while others shouted, 'Kill him, kill him. We want something to eat. We are starving.' Plagge, Davis and others in one end of the boat decided that I should die. As I was pretty fat I suppose they thought I looked inviting. Plagge was placed on watch that night, but he was missing the next morning. No one saw him go overboard. On the seventeenth day William Robinson lay down to sleep and when they tried to call him they found he was dead. It was determined to eat his flesh, and William Wright, the cook, was ordered to carve the body. The first thing done was to smash in Robinson's skull, and from the fracture each one sucked the blood as long as it lasted, which was but a little while. Then the cook stripped the flesh from the ribs. The next day the flesh in strips was placed on top of the water-tight compartments and dried in the sun. After taking out Robinson's liver, heart and other parts which would furnish blood to be sucked, they threw his mutilated body into the sea. Two days after Robinson's death, Third Engineer Thomas Hunt died. His body was also cut up for food. "In about three days," said Loder, "the limbs and feet of all began to swell and several bore sores broken out in ugly sores. We think it is poison from the human flesh and blood. Graves and Loder say they have no recollection of the taste of human flesh, so great was their mental anguish at the time.

HIS NEW CROWN.

The Royal Gaud that Emperor William Ordered for Himself.

BERLIN, Oct. 28.—A new Prussian crown has just been made at the command of Emperor William II., and has been delivered to him. The form is the same as the old one, but is richer and more graceful. The diamonds and pearls are taken from the treasury of the royal house, and are of great value. The crown weighs three German pounds. The diamonds weigh 2,000 carats. The frame is of solid gold. The broad lower rim contains twenty four diamonds as large as walnuts and of startling beauty. They are set in fine chasings in harmonious style. Around the rim rise eight clover leaves of splendid effect, the points being formed of the finest diamonds. From the centre of the rise eight hoops adorned with seventy-eight diamonds. Between these hoops are very beautiful ornaments, each being adorned in its middle and a pearl the size of a walnut on its point. The whole is surmounted by a fine globe, consisting of a single large sapphire, which is surmounted by a cross, the latter being studded with eighteen diamonds. The effect is enhanced by the purple velvet lining.

STATE TROUBLE IN ZANZIBAR.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—Advices from Zanzibar received at the office of the Anti-Slavery Society here report that the buying and selling of human slaves in the streets of that city is being carried on with as much as attempt at concealment. Arab dealers have been bold with their slaves, and have exposed to the public gaze the women and children they have for sale. The Sultan has issued a proclamation declaring that all slaves who are brought into the country will be free, and that all slaves who are now in the country will be free after seven years. The Sultan has also issued a proclamation declaring that all persons who are found guilty of selling slaves will be punished by imprisonment for life. The Sultan has also issued a proclamation declaring that all persons who are found guilty of selling slaves will be punished by imprisonment for life.

THE LAW GETTING TO WORK.

Federal Bank Losers After Samuel Nordheimer.

TORONTO, Oct. 28.—The law is at last getting to work to find out whether Samuel Nordheimer and the directors of the Commercial Loan and Stock Company are liable for the $400,000 the Federal Bank lost in the "Little Machine" transaction. Messrs. Blake, Lash & Cassels, counsel for the Federal Bank directors, have fyled the statement of claim, And Mr. Hector Cameron, Q.C., and Christopher Robinson, Q.C., are just now busy in framing a reply. Mr. H. S. Strathy, the statement proceeds to say, was desirous of lending the bank's money on the bank's own and other stock, and in order to avoid the law conceived the scheme of forming a joint stock company under the provisions of the Joint Stock Companies Act. The company was formed, the defendant Nordheimer acquiesced in it and agreed to become a shareholder and promoter of the scheme. It was organized in February, 1882, with a capital stock of $500,000. Messrs. Nordheimer, Strathy, Cattanach, Kingsmill and Hellmuth subscribed $45,000 of stock, but nothing was paid on such subscriptions. A few months later the capital stock was increased by the issue of 100 shares, and by a readjustment of the subscriptions the stock was in hand as follows:

Samuel Nordheimer	$ 5,000
H. Strathy	60,000
A. J. Cattanach	10,000
Nichol Kingsmill	15,000
S. A. Buchanan	10,000
Total	$100,000

Ten per cent. of the subscribed stock was paid up and two further payments of 10 per cent. each were credited to the subscribers, but these latter payments did not represent any cash, being appropriated from the 100 per cent. dividends the "Machine" was grinding out in those days of abundance.

The business of the Stock & Loan Company, the statements lays down, was carried on with the assent of the defendant Nordheimer, and money was borrowed by the company from the Federal Bank in the name of the company and upon the authority of the said Nordheimer, Strathy and Buchanan, directors of the company.

The statement continues to say that the Commercial Loan & Stock Company was made use of as a "machine" or means by which directly or indirectly, to loan the money of the plaintiffs' bank upon, the shares of the plaintiffs bank and other banks, and the said company allowed itself to be made use of and conspired under the said Nordheimer, Strathy and Buchanan to make use of the plaintiffs money for the alleged purposes referred to. In order to accomplish such purposes an account in plaintiffs' Toronto branch was opened in the name of said company, and very large sums of plaintiffs money were, from time to time, by means of said account, used by the said Strathy and Buchanan, with the knowledge and assent of said Nordheimer in making loans and advances upon the security of pledge and shares of the capital stock of the plaintiffs bank and other banks. The mode of operation was as follows:

Strathy or Buchanan drew cheques in the name of the company upon the Federal Bank, and although at no time were there any funds to the company's credit, yet such cheques were honored by the said Strathy or Buchanan as joint general managers of the company's account, was always largely overdrawn, and Nordheimer was aware of said fact and acquiesced therein."

In 1882 the capital stock of the Federal Bank was $1,500,000, all of which had been invested in various ways, and was so invested as not to allow of realization except at a great loss. One investment alone amounted to over $500,000. In order to get more funds in replacement of the moneys locked up in investments, the defendant, Nordheimer, and other directors advised a new issue of stock, and such new issue was decided on at a meeting of shareholders held in June, 1882, within six months after the organization of the Stock and Loan Company, and was placed on the market at 30 per cent. premium. It was not taken up in full, and what was taken up was taken up largely on speculation and on margins. In order that this new issue might appear to have been successfully floated, Strathy and Buchanan, "with the knowledge and assent of the defendant Nordheimer," made use of the company "as a machine or means whereby the plaintiffs' moneys might be used to make loans and advances upon the security of shares." The object was to have the stock nominally taken up and kept at a high price in the market. Money of the bank to the extent of $1,500,000 was used for this purpose, "with the assent of the said Nordheimer, in 1882.

"As an example of the transactions," says the document, "in December, 1883, Strathy was carrying by margins in his own name and by names of certain brokers and others and by names of nominees of the plaintiffs' bank a number of shares of the plaintiffs' capital stock, amounting as applied to the plaintiffs' Board of Directors to 2,200 and 200 shares of the bank to keep up his margins, the said Nordheimer approved of such application, but in order that the sum might not appear as a loan direct by the plaintiffs to the said Strathy, because the said Nordheimer through the Commercial Loan and Stock Company. It was resolved that in order to carry on Mr. H. S. Strathy to engage Lash & Cassels to bring suit against him for the sum of $222,000 and to cause all the shares of the Federal Bank stock to be made to him through the Commercial Loan Company, and that in addition $50,000, to be expended in stock, be made to like buyers.

In June, 1883, when the stock began to decline, a large sum of plaintiffs' money was borrowed from the Commercial Loan Company. When the stock again declined, "with the assent of the said Nordheimer, for the purpose of keeping up prices, used plaintiffs' money to the extent of $1,000,000 in purchasing shares for Messrs. Cox, Alex. Morris, Hon. Alex. Morris, Minister of Manitoba, died Mr. Morris was born in Perthshire, Scotland, in 1826. He was educated at Edinburgh University. In 1857 he was called to the Canadian Bar. He was elected to the Legislature, a member of the Government at the time of his death.

Cigar makers are still on strike, Ont.

Dominion of Manitoba is still in existence, and that of the Indians at

THE PROBLEM OF EUCLID.

Johnston Breaks Down Before the Church Court.

TORONTO, Oct. 28.—The trial of F. W. Johnston, by the court of the Euclid Avenue Methodist Church, for the alleged seduction of Emma Taylor, was continued on Saturday. The evidence is all in, and the court, of which Rev. George Webber is chairman, is now considering the verdict. Before the conclusion of the case a pathetic scene is said to have been enacted behind the closed doors of the church. Johnston, who had acted with bravado up to the last, broke completely down and wept like a child. The verdict of the court will be reported at a meeting of the Trustee Board to-morrow night.

The body of a well-dressed, middle age man was found in the ladies' waiting room at York street wharf yesterday. There were three letters and two bottles in his pockets and ten cents in cash. One bottle, empty, had evidently contained laudanum; the other was half-filled with carbolic acid. The letters were all addressed to David McLearie and one of them, signed George Holdsworth, refered to Mr. Ferguson, of Dundas, who appears to have known deceased. No one has yet claimed the remains.

Chief of Police Hoy, of Prescott, yesterday telegraphed the Detective Department that George Pearce, the third and last of the Toronto jail-breakers, was under arrest at Canton, N.Y., a small town outside of Ogdensburg. He wanted to know if the Toronto officers still "wanted" Pearce. It is doubtful if he can be brought across the border, as none of the offences charged against him are extraditable. Detective Burrows, however, left for Canton this morning to see if Pearce will come back to stand his trial.

The game of obstruction goes merrily on in Methodist educational circles; the battle of Federationists and Independents abates not one whit in fury; a policy of delay finds many abettors, and tactics are resorted to which savor of electioneering to influence voters and bring about a result diametrically opposed to the repeated decisions of the supreme court of the Methodist Church in Canada.

Meantime the public is getting weary of the oft-told tale of internecine strife. It was fain hoped that the 'ten hours' wrangle at Fortnight ago in Wesley Building, when at 1 o'clock in the morning it was decided to convene a special meeting of the Methodist General Conference in Toronto next January, had given the thorny question its quietus. But no, Wednesday was devoted to the same subject at Cobourg, and Thursday for three hours the parlor of the Metropolitan Church re-echoed the same old story. The object of the meeting was ostensibly for a via media towards peace and harmony —a veritable truce of God. But the meeting, with one or two exceptions, was an out-and-out deliverance for an independent university, the cause of federation only finding champions in Rev. Dr. Withrow, Rev. J. W. Annis and Mr. Fielding. The meeting was also notable for eliciting from Mr. H. A. Massey that his promise of $100,000 was conditional on a million being raised for an independent university. Hon. J. C. Aikins presided. At the close of an animated discussion a committee was appointed to see how much could be raised for independency towards the $100,000 required before the meeting of the conference. Mr. Massey said if only $800,000 were raised to endow an independent university, he would only give half the amount he had promised.

Mrs. Isabella Fraser is suing the Grand Trunk Railway Company for $16,000 for damages for the death of her late husband, Mr. Charles J. G. G. Fraser, who was killed in the Hamilton disaster last spring. The writ was issued Thursday by Howland, Arnoldi & Bristol, plaintiff's solicitors.

Solicitor J. P. Lawless, for the Temperance Colonization Company, yesterday issued a writ against the Hon. E. Blake, Q.C.; Hon. S. H. Blake, Q.C.; Walter Cassels, Q.C.; C. J. J. Holman, H. Cassels, A. Mackenzie, W. H. Bickle and W. H. Blake, the members of the late firm of Blake, Lash, Cassels & Holman, for $20,000 damages for injury, for careless, negligent and improper conduct of their late firm while solicitors for the Colonization Company.

Frank Kane and John Gilroy were found guilty of manslaughter at the Criminal Assizes by the jury who tried them for causing the death of a little boy named Harry Flood. The greater part of day was occupied with the the evidence for the defence, which went to show the collision between the street car and Mr. Cotts' coal cart in the Queen street subway. It was submitted by the crown that through the criminal negligence of the prisoners the boy's death had been caused. He told the jury that they had nothing to do with the fact of whether Cotts had been guilty of contributory negligence in not getting out of the way of the car. The jury, shortly after 10 o'clock, retired to consider their verdict, and it was 11 o'clock before they agreed upon their verdict of guilty, which they accompanied with a strong recommendation to mercy. The prisoners were remanded for sentence.

SHOUPE IS DEAD.

The Injuries Received at the Hands of Toughs Prove Fatal.

HAGERSVILLE, Ont., Oct. 28.—The telegraph operator named Shoupe, who was so roughly handled by toughs while coming from Hamilton on a special train, which ran to Dunnville three weeks ago, died here this morning as a result of his injuries. Crown Attorney Crerar, of Hamilton, has ordered that a coroner's inquest be held on the body, and a jury will be empanelled at once.

Fatal Accident at Galt.

GALT, Oct. 28.—A fatal accident occurred here this morning, when the express train from the north was passing through town. A young boy named Killery Dykeman, driving a grocery waggon belonging to George Laird, was caught at the crossing on Dance street. The vehicle was entirely demolished, and the boy received such severe injuries that he expired in about fifteen minutes. What makes the accident a peculiarly sad one is that the lad was the oldest son and main support of his widowed mother. A coroner's jury was empanelled and took medical testimony as to the cause of death, after which an adjournment was had until to-morrow afternoon to procure the evidence of train hands.

Diamonds, rubies and sapphires formed into three leaf clovers on the surface of a stud gold match box are a costly but effective decoration.—Jewelers' Weekly.

He Comes to Grief at Last.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—Newton R. Hatch, ex-cashier in the New York office of the Baltimore & Ohio Express Company, was arrested here last night. He embezzled $8,000 of the company's funds a year ago and fled to Canada. While in Toronto he secured several thousand dollars worth of goods under false pretences. Hatch had established himself here as a real estate agent.

A Chance for Canadian Iron.

BIRMINGHAM, Eng., Oct. 28.—Despatches from Glasgow announcing an advance of two shillings in Middlesborough and Scotch pig iron have created great excitement on the Birmingham exchange. Consumers unable to obtain supplies are almost in a panic. Large speculative purchases have been made.

Terrors of the Mine.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 28.—An Australian steamer brings a story of unusual suffering of miners, who were imprisoned by the caving in of the Hamilton coal mine near Newcastle, N.S.W. After many days of searching the bodies of four men were found on Sept. 5th. They presented a ghastly sight, being reduced to skin and bones, and all the surroundings showing they had starved to death, after making desperate efforts to escape. James Hobson, the foreman, was found first. He had an iron bar, with which he had tried to work his way out. Near him, but separated by a wall of coal which had fallen in, were three other bodies. All were nothing more than dried skin and bones. From their position and the state of the bottom of the heading, it was evident that the poor fellows must have died from starvation.

Owing to the reduced business caused by the Chinese Exclusion Act and the competition of the Canadian Pacific Company, the Occidental & Oriental and the Pacific Mail Steamship Companies of San Fransisco have decided to reduce their service to and from China.

Burke, the Cronin suspect, is said to have confessed to his fellow prisoners, while in the Winnipeg jail, his connection with the murder of Dr. Cronin. The statements of the prisoners to whom he is alleged to have confessed have been forwarded to the State authorities in Chicago.

Mr. Gladstone made an address on Saturday, in which he contrasted the workman's position to-day with that of fifty years ago, showing that during the half century there has been an increase of fifty per cent. in wages, while clothing and food are both better and cheaper.

The decision of Judge Mathieu, exempting the nuns of the Hotel Dieu from appearing in court to give evidence in a suit of their own creating, has caused much excitement in Montreal, and the soundness of the judgment is canvassed in legal circles.

A Mrs. Tough the other night proceeded to Calgary dressed in man's attire and armed with vitriol, ether, a gag, two razors and two revolvers, with which she proposed to torture and slay Robert Scott, merchant, whom she claimed as her husband. She was arrested on entering the man's store.

NOVELTIES IN JEWELS.

Diamonds inserted in the ivory are now seen in miniature portrait jewelry.

Ten moonstone balls arranged in a pyramid form a scarf pin recently shown.

Mounted on a plain gold hoop bracelet, a moth of diamonds, opals and rubies shows with fine effect.

A large white pearl held between the nippers of a realistic looking crab is a recent design for lace pins.

Among scarf pins the much abused telegraph pole is represented with diamond insulators on the gold arms.

Initials formed by sprays of gold backed enamel forget-me-nots are lace pins recently seen at the watering places.

Queen chain pendants are assuming every conceivable form. An Eighteenth century spinning wheel is the most recent.

A sea shell in relief, with finely etched marine scenes surrounding it, forms an artistic decoration for a silver mirror front.

A plain gold cimeter with the hilt profusely inlaid with emeralds and turquois forms a decidedly handsome hair pin.

A full face portrait of Gen. Boulanger carved on a silver ring should find a ready sale among the general's French admirers.

A gold ruby eyed snake, coiled around the head of a tortoise shell hair pin, attracts considerable attention from lovers of the unique.

REMEMBER THAT.

A stone, used by grocers, is equal to 14 pounds.

To find the amount of hay in a mow allow 512 cubic feet for a ton.

A box 16 inches square and 9 2-5 inches deep will contain one bushel.

It takes from 1½ to 2 bushels of wheat to sow one acre of ground.

A cord of stone, three bushels of lime and a cubic yard of sand will lay 100 cubic feet of wall.

One cent saved each day and put out at 6 per cent. interest will accumulate to $365 in fifty years.

A thousand laths will cover seventy yards of surface, and 11 pounds of lath nails will nail them on.

Eight bushels of good lime, 16 bushels of sand and 1 bushel of hair will make enough good mortar to plaster 100 square yards.

Not His Usual Way.

Mrs. Rotterwick (reading)—Among those who paid their respects to the president was Hon. John Doubleface, of Buncombe. Can that be old Doubleface, our neighbor?

Rotterwick, who keeps a large store, dubiously—Hardly possible. I never know of his paying anything before.—Drake's Magazine.

Only Cholly Was.

Bessie—I hear you and Cholly are very thick.

Jennie—I'm sure I am not, but Cholly might be.—New York Evening Sun.

Baby Anson's Favorite Author.

"Mr. Anson, who is your favorite author?" asked a backslider of the Chicago captain.

"Fielding," was the prompt reply.—New York Sun.

WHAT INVENTION HAS DONE.

In making bread boxes three workers can do the work of thirteen box makers by old methods.

In cutting out clothing and cloth caps with dies one worker does the work of three by old methods.

In leather manufacture modern methods have reduced the necessary number of workers from 5 to 50 per cent.

A carpet measuring and brushing machine with one operator will do the work of fifteen men by the old methods.

In the manufacture of flour modern improvements save 75 per cent. of the manual labor that once was necessary.

In making tin cans one man and a boy, with modern appliances, can do the work of ten workers by the old process.

By the use of coal mining machines 100 miners in a month can mine as much coal in the same time as 500 miners by the old methods.

One boy, by machinery, in turning wood work and materials for musical instruments, performs the work of twenty-five men by the old methods.

In the manufacture of boots and shoes the work of 500 operatives is now done by 100, a displacement of wage earners of 80 per cent. by aid of machinery.

In nailing on shoe heels one worker and a boy, with machinery, can heel 300 pairs of shoes per day. It would require five workers to do the same by hand.

The horse power of steam used in the United States on railways, steamers and in factories and mines was, in 1868, 12,100,000 against 1,610,000 in 1850.

In stave dressing twelve colaborers, with a machine, can dress 12,000 staves in the same time that the same number of workers by hand could dress 2,500 staves.

In the cotton mills in the United States the manual labor has been reduced about 50 per cent. Now one weaver manages from two to ten looms, where one loom was formerly tended by one worker.

In the manufacture of brick improved devices save one-tenth of the labor, and in the manufacturing of fire brick 40 per cent. of the manual labor is displaced.

In the manufacture of carriages it used to take one man thirty-five days to make a carriage. It is now made by the aid of machinery with the work of one man twelve days.

In the manufacture of agricultural implements 600 operatives, with machinery, including eighteen classes of wage earners, do the work of 2,145 wage earners without machinery, displacing 1,545 workers.

The introduction of machinery in the manufacture of children's shoes during the last thirty years has displaced six times the manual labor now required, and the product of manufacture has been reduced 50 per cent. to the consumer.

In the manufacture of wall paper one worker, by the aid of machinery, does the work of 100 workers by manual labor, and in cutting and drying paper by machinery four men and six girls do the work of 100 operators by old methods.

In manufacturing gun stocks one man by manual labor was able to turn and fit one gun stock in one day of ten hours, while three men now by a division of labor and the use of machinery can turn and fit 125 to 150 gun stocks in ten hours. This displaces the work of forty-four to forty-nine wage workers.

ENGLISH PROVERBS.

He that is warm thinks all are so.

He's gone upon a sleeveless errand.

He that is angry is seldom at ease.

He that runs in the night stumbles.

He that runs fast must not run long.

He that bows in the dust fills his eyes.

He that plants not corn plants thistles.

He that has no shame has no conscience.

He must stoop low that hath a low door.

He that always complains is never pitied.

He must needs run whom the devil drives.

He loves roast beef well that licks the spit.

He that goes a-borrowing goes a-sorrowing.

He that liveth wickedly can hardly die honestly.

He plays well that wins. He's a Jack in office.

He loses his thanks who promises and delayeth.

He loses nothing that keeps God for his friend.

He that lives not well one year sorrows for it seven.

He that reckons without his host must reckon again.

He that licks honey from thorns pays too dear for it.

He that lies down with dogs must expect to rise with fleas.

He that falls in an evil cause falls in the devil's frying pan.

He may well be contented who needs neither borrow nor flatter.

He giveth twice that giveth in a trice. He has a bee in his bonnet.

He that hath a good harvest may be content with some thistles.

He lacks most that longs most. Help the lame dog over the stile.

He that hath no silver in his purse should have silver on his tongue.

He that lendeth loses double loses both his money and his friend.

He doubles his gift who gives in time. He fights with his own shadow.

He has bought his noble for nine pence. He has had a bite upon his bridle.

Hear twice before you speak once. He dances well to whom fortune pipes.

He is a wise man who speaks little. He is proper who hath proper conditions.

He knows not a B from a bull's foot. He knows not a hawk from a hand saw.

He liveth long and liveth well. He'll find some hole to creep out at. He loses nothing for the taking.—Unidentified.

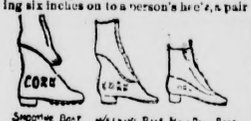
In experiments recently made in France on the elasticity of cork, it was found that disks of that substance, when submitted to a pressure of sixty-six tons to the square inch, were compressed to one-fifth their thickness, and recovered their original dimensions in exactly ten minutes after the pressure was removed.

HOW ONE MAY BECOME TALL.

An Ingenious Device That Can Be Used by the Short People.

Hollow cheeks and wrinkles are awkward things, writes Miss Nicolini in the *Pall Mall Budget*. Ladies do their best to prevent their appearance. The clever ones seem to be able to warn off the wrinkles, but hollow cheeks completely baffle their skill. A gentleman who lives at Islington is providing ladies whose cheeks are hollow with small pads. These pads are attached to natural or artificial teeth by means of tiny gold springs. The price of a face pad is a trifle heavy, like everything else guaranteed to improve the personal appearance. A pair of pads cost something like £5. The maker of the face pad said that gentlemen as well as ladies are wearing them. One gentleman had never looked anything but cadaverous until he took to the pad. Now his cheeks are rounded like a cherub's, and he looks ten years younger. The curious thing about the face pad is its inflexibility. It is made of the same material as the case of a set of artificial teeth.

There is no need for the small person to be overlooked on account of want of stature. It is possible to add as much as four inches to your stature by the Cremerian boot, designed for the elevation of the lowly. The invention is an odd and ingenious one. Instead of tacking six inches on to a person's heels, a pair



TO MAKE THE SHORT TALL.

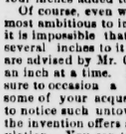
of entirely false feet made of cork are put into the shoes. When the wearer gets into them he or she is raised according to the inches of cork. Of course, in this invention the original foot is made to combine with the cork one under the leather in such a manner that the line of demarkation is not perceptible. The size of the foot is sacrified, it is true, and a larger boot is necessary with the cork "elevator" than would be the case naturally; but fancy having four inches added to your height!

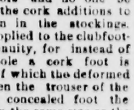
Of course, even with those who are most ambitious to increase their height, it is impossible that they should add several inches to it in a day. So they are advised by Mr. Cremer to grow half an inch at a time. Even this would be sure to occasion a little surprise, for some of your acquaintances are bound to notice such untoward growth. But the invention offers a large field for speculation. You can take off your shoes with these "elevators" and no one be any the wiser, for the cork additions to the feet are hidden in the stockings. This principle is applied to the clubfooted with great ingenuity, for instead of a huge ugly cork sole a cork foot is made, on the top of which the deformed foot rests. So when the trouser of the skirt falls over the concealed foot the cork one, clothed in the same size as the perfect foot, and the toes imitated with pads and springs, does not betray itself. People with flat feet may have their instep raised, and those who only desire a slight elevation can have it put in the heels of their shoes, only, instead of being put outside, the cork is put inside the boot.

SMOKING AN EMPTY PIPE.

An Adaptation of a Chemical Experiment Conjurers Use.

A neat adaptation of a familiar chemical experiment is now being shown by traveling conjurers, says the *Scientific American*. The performer comes forward with a common clay pipe in each hand, and after exhibiting them and blowing through them one at a time, to show that they are empty, puts them mouth to mouth, as in the figure, and at once proceeds to draw volumes of smoke from them. The merest tyro in chemistry will at once rightly guess that one of the pipes is slightly moistened inside with hydrochloric acid and the other with ammonia, and that the clouds of smoke are merely fumes of the salt ammonium chloride formed by the combination of the vapors of the two chemicals.





An effective way to show the same experiment to a class is to blow across the mouths of two bottles containing strong ammonia and hydrochloric acid, and placed in line with the lips. A large room may thus be filled with dense fumes in a few minutes.

A Scarce Article.

Miss Lonely—I wonder where the flies go in winter?

Miss Eyebrowself—I don't know, but I should imagine that they go to the same place that the young men go in the summer. There hasn't been one of the latter around this hotel since we've been here.—Lawrence American.

Another Hotel Tragedy.

Miss Crimpe to clerk of the Snake Creek house—Will you please send the porter to our room, Mr. Bigstuff?

Clerk—Yes, ma'am, anything wrong?

Miss Crimpe—Papa just shot a mosquito and we would like the trunk to carry it out.—Munsey's Weekly.

A Cold Misapplication.

Mr. Candleburns (incapacitated by the gout)—Dammit, you rascal, I told you to put that cracked ice on my forehead, and you've slapped it on the back of my neck!

His alternate curse—As near as I could pipe it off, sor, that's pacre pure forebid begins.—*Puck*.

Properly So.

Maude—Does the lieutenant love you as dearly as he has during his former vacation visits?

Clarissa—Yes, indeed, his affection is always uniform.—Omaha World-Herald.

Wanted the Domestic Article.

"Yes, madam," said the salesman, "this is a genuine imported Turkish rug."

Mrs. Goldbrade examined it critically. "Haven't you any genuine ones that are not imported?"—Harper's Bazar.

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Public Notice.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that His Honor, the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to order that Sittings of the Supreme Court for the Judicial District of Western Assiniboia shall be held within the said District at ten o'clock in the forenoon on the days and at the places following:

REGINA,
The Third Tuesday in the months of March, June and December in each and every year.

MOOSE JAW,
The Second Tuesday in the months of April and October in each and every year.

SWIFT CURRENT,
The Third Tuesday in the months of April and October in each and every year.

QU'APPELLE STATION,
The First Tuesday in the months of April and October in each and every year.

FORT QU'APPELLE,
The First Tuesday in the months of May and November in each and every year.

By Command,
R. B. GORDON,
Secretary.

Lieutenant-Governor's Office,
Regina, N.W.T.,
Tuesday, 3rd April, 1889.

The Union Credit Protective Association.

FOR Province of Manitoba, North West Territories and British Columbia, or any part of the United States. Address, 155 Main Street, Winnipeg, Man.

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(Late Examiner of the Ontario College of Pharmacy.)
Qu'Appelle, Oct. 18, 1888. MANAGER.

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Three inches	2 00	4 00	8 00	25 00
Two inches	1 50	3 00	5 00	20 00

Business cards $1 00 per month payable quarterly.

The above rates do not apply to auction sales, entertainments, tenders, meetings, legal notices, or anything of a transitory nature. Transient advertisements, 10 cents per line first insertion, 5 cents per line each additional insertion. Yearly advertisements allowed to be changed monthly, if otherwise $1 00 will be charged for each additional change.

Business locals, 50 cents for first twenty-five words, 2 cents for each additional word.

The publisher reserves the right to refuse to insert advertisements of a questionable or objectionable character.

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FRIDAY, NOV. 8, 1889.

VOLUME V.

THE PROGRESS enters upon its fifth volume this week. Four years ago it was started as a six page paper and has grown to the present eight page all home printed sheet. As a commercial venture we have attained a certain degree of success which has promise of future prosperity. What money we have made has been applied to improvements to enable us to carry on the business to better advantage, and we now possess facilities for doing printing equalled in few towns the size of Qu'Appelle. We have received the cordial support of many of our business men, but to some extent in certain quarters ignorance of the monetary value of a newspaper to a town or selfishness have prevented that appreciation to which we are entitled. We deem it better to speak plainly on this point as no other paper, either in Manitoba or the Northwest, can be produced that will present as good an appearance or reflect as much credit upon the place in which it is published, according to the size of the town or the amount of patronage it receives. We possess too much enterprise and nerve to be outdone by papers published even in larger places. We trust, therefore, that our advertising columns and job department will not only continue to receive the favors enjoyed in the past, but also receive an increased appreciation of our efforts to keep Qu'Appelle before the world.

THE PROGRESS, true to its name, has and will continue to be advanced in its political views. We will support no party in that which we do not believe to be right, nor will we hesitate to condemn the wrong wherever found. Our aim, in which we believe we are succeeding, is to publish a live, strong and clean home paper which any family may be proud to welcome as a weekly visitor. The political events of the past year or more have led us to renounce any previous political bias which we may have possessed, and come out squarely on the Equal Rights-Prohibition platform. The principles of Canada's New Party are what our Dominion wants. They are progressive and therefore deserving of the support of THE PROGRESS. The platform of the New Party is as follows:

1. Righteousness and Truth in Public affairs as well as in private business, and no compromise with wrong.

2. Equal rights for all Creeds, Classes and Nationalities, but exclusive privileges to none.

3. National Sentiment, a National Literature, and in all matters of public policy—Our Country First.

4. The Prompt and Absolute Prohibition of the Liquor traffic as the objective point of Temperance Legislation; in the meantime the honest and vigorous enforcement of the Scott Act and of all other laws for the repression of Vice and Intemperance.

5. Retrenchment and Economy in Public Expenditure, with a view of reducing our enormous National Debt.

6. Manhood Suffrage, with an educational qualification; that is a vote to every freeman of legal age who can read and write.

7. The extension of the Franchise to Women.

8. An Elective Senate.

9. Civil Service Reform.

NEW ADVISORY BOARD.

The Lieutenant-Governor has found a new Advisory Council which will no doubt be more to his liking than the late one. The new victims are Dr. Brett, of Banff, Mr. B. P. Richardson, of Grenfell, Mr. J. F. Betts, of Prince Albert, and Mr. D. F. Jelly, of Regina, who was a member of the old Board. There are some people so impertinent as to ask why these men accepted the appointments. Had the Lieutenant-Governor been unable to obtain another Advisory Council, full responsible Government for the Northwest would have been hastened. The question arises, are those men desirous of securing for the people control of their own affairs, or are they not doing their best to continue the present irresponsible regime controlled by an incapable autocrat.

DEVIOUS.

Mr. B. P. Richardson, the representative of the Wolseley district in the Northwest Legislature, has always posed as a Prohibitionist of the first water. He was supported and elected by Prohibitionists, and in view of the fact that he has accepted an appointment on the Advisory Board it is proper to enquire whether he has proved true to the Cause. The last session of the Assembly was his first legislative experience. A resolution was adopted early in the session in favor of a plebiscite on the question of Prohibition, and a committee was appointed to prepare and submit to the Assembly a scheme for taking a direct vote of the people. When the scheme was formulated and on the point of being approved by the Legislature, Mr. Richardson moved that the question be referred to the legal experts, who gave an adverse opinion. This baulked the scheme, though a number of the members were still in favor of adopting the scheme and throwing the responsibility of disallowing it upon the Dominion Government, or taking the chances of its being overruled by the courts. But Mr. Richardson was not one of these, on that occasion he was found voting with the whiskey men. Of course, after moving for the opinion of the legal experts, he could not consistently vote contrary to that opinion, but he should have left it to some one else to move for such opinion. If Mr. Richardson's conduct last session was unwise, to say the least, we must be said of the co[illegible] pursued so far [illegible]rse he has week, [illegible] session? Last [illegible]withstanding the other Prohibition members of the House, he gave notice of a motion condemning Lieut.-Governor Royal for issuing his permits to sell four per cent. beer. This week he accepts from the issuer of those permits an appointment as a member of the Advisory Council. He has withdrawn his resolution respecting the permits on the ground of its being out of order, and we are informed (we do not know how correctly) that according to the rules of the Assembly, it is now too late for any similar resolution to be introduced by any other member, as the rules provide that no new business may be introduced after so many days from the opening of the session. Were he a wise and sincere Prohibitionist, after a year's debauching experiences of Royal's beer permits, Mr. Richardson's first business this session would have been to carefully prepare a resolution such as he gave notice of, with the assistance of his colleagues of like views, and making sure that he was in order, press the motion firmly to a division. It may further be said that he cannot possibly serve the cause of Prohibition by accepting office under a man who is using his great power to bring into disrepute and overthrow our Prohibitory law. In higher political arenas when a man accepts a seat in the Government, though he may have previously held opposite views, he thereby accepts or becomes in accord with the policy of the leader of the Government. Has Mr. Richardson been bought over to the whiskey party by a seat in the Northwest Cabinet? Our columns are open to him to answer. Having stated Mr. Richardson's case clearly above, we would ask his constituents, especially those who voted for him, to give their opinions of his conduct publicity through the columns of THE PROGRESS.

"THE DESPOT."

It would seem that in characterizing Hon. Joseph Royal as "a despot" (though applied in a particular sense), we were unwittingly prophetic, or spoke wiser than we knew in a general application of term. His action as Lieutenant-Governor of the Northwest toward the Advisory Board, referred to in these columns last week, has been of a very despotic character. We wonder what the locally historic "Faithful Twenty six" now think of their Royal embodyment of the "divine right of kings?"

The Regina Leader says: "The reason Governor Royal did not read his speech in French was simply this. — With the exception of Madame Royal and one other spectator (Mr. Davin, no doubt) we believe there was not a person in the Chamber, either a member or spectator, who understood French. The address is meant for the members and not one of these could have followed him." The Leader having thus settled that question to its own satisfaction, it ought to relieve an anxious public by stating why Mr. Royal read his speech in French last year.

NEWSPAPER LAW.

The following is a *resume* of the laws in force regarding the receiving of newspapers:

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary are considered wishing to continue their subscriptions.

2. If subscribers order a discontinuance of their periodicals, the publishers may continue to send them until arrears are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect to take the periodicals from the office, to which they are cited, they are responsible [illegible] settled up their b[illegible] ... y are continued. ... vill they have ... and, at least them ca[illegible]

... If subscribers move to other places without informing the publishers, and the papers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take periodicals from the office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

6. If subscribers pay in advance they are bound to give notice at the end of their time if they do not wish to continue taking it, otherwise the publisher is obliged to send it, and the subscriber will be responsible until an express notice, with payment of all arrears, is sent to the postmaster.

The latest postal laws are such that newspaper publishers can arrest any one for fraud who takes a paper and refuses to pay for it. Under the law the man who allows his subscription to run along for some time and then send the papers back uncalled for, or orders the postmaster to mark it "refused," and have a postal card sent notifying the publisher, he is himself liable to arrest and [illegible] sume as for theft.

THE DOMINION IN BRIEF.

SUMMARY OF CANADIAN HAPPENINGS DURING THE WEEK.

A Column of Interesting News Boiled Down for Busy Men—What is Going on to Excite Attention in Seven Provinces and the Northwest.

Ottawa's population increased 7,635 last year.

A fire has caused a loss of $40,000 in Paisley.

Woodstock has a new court house at a cost of $58,350.

No further cases of smallpox have occurred on Pelee Island.

The Montreal Veterinary College has affiliated with McGill University.

Four cases are to be tried by the New Brunswick Divorce Court now in session.

A druggists' association for the counties of Middlesex and Elgin has been formed.

It is expected that the Dominion Parliament will meet the last week in January.

The Militia Department will repair old Fort Mississagua at Niagara-on-the-Lake.

H. Walker's sawmill, at Payne's Mills, Elgin County, was completely destroyed by fire.

George Clute, the Brockville bigamist, was sentenced to six years in the penitentiary.

The exports of the Dominion last year were $5,500,000 in excess of the previous year.

The barge Condor, laiden with grain, is aground in the main channel at the Galops Rapids.

Mr. Amos Rowe, of Calgary, is said to be a candidate for the vacant Northwest senatorship.

Wm. Brown, an aged British pensioner, has been burned to death in a stable at Windsor.

The Laval-Victoria trouble is now at an end, all the Victoria school students have come to terms.

The Doty Engine Works Company, of Toronto, propose to establish a ship-building yard at Collingwood.

At St. Catharines Assizes James House was sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment for assault on a little girl.

A revenue officer at Sarnia has seized apparatus supposed to have been used in manufacturing illicit whiskey.

The boiler of a thrashing engine exploded near Saltcoats, N.W.T., killing two men and severely injuring others.

The Manitoba Government crop bulletin places the average yield of wheat at little over twelve bushels to the acre.

Cheques are being prepared in the Quebec Government offices, distributing the $400,000 granted by the Jesuit Estates Act.

The chemists and druggists of the counties of Middlesex, Lambton and Elgin have organized a protective association.

C. A. Mitchell, employed by the Standard Insurance Company, was arrested at Owen Sound, charged with embezzlement.

Robert Campbell, a cattle dealer from Tara, Bruce County, was assaulted and robbed by highwaymen near Lindsay.

Beauchamp, a discharged brakeman of the Canada Atlantic, has been arrested on the charge of wrecking a train on that road.

A convict named Lepage, under sentence for two years for passing counterfeit coin, has escaped from the Kingston Penitentiary.

The Lake St. John Railway Company has floated in London guaranteed 5 per cent. debentures to the amount of £780,000 sterling.

At Ottawa deputation waited on Minister Langelin and urged that the Government grant a site for the proposed smelting works there.

Dr. Bell and Prof. Perch, the new professors of Victoria University, Cobourg, were warmly welcomed by the faculty and students.

The vice-regal party reached Kamloops, B.C., Lord Stanley having ridden on the cowcatcher a considerable portion of the w[illegible]y from Glacier.

M. W. Wilson, a Northern Pacific ticket agent, formerly of Canada, shot himself fatally at Butte, Montana. He had gambled and got into trouble.

The action for criminal libel brought by Ald. Chaplin against Mr. S. Montgomery, editor of the St. Catharines Journal, resulted in a verdict of acquittal.

The accommodation train of the G.T.R. struck a herd of fifteen cattle near Walkerville killing half of them and maiming the rest so that they had to be shot.

The Perth Teachers' Association recommend the establishment of a chair of Pedagogy in the Provincial University, as tending to advance the cause of education.

Joseph J. Brant, head chief of the Mohawks, laid before the Government the complaint of the Six Nation Indians against the working of the Municipal Council system.

The Great North West Central Railway Company is said to be one of the strongest financially on the continent. A Winnipeg railway man says they will build a line to the Pacific Coast.

The Peterborough lumber[illegible] perturbed over the ... ment to ... are greatly ... sections of the Govern... enforce the regulations requiring them to get rid of their sawdust otherwise than by dumping it into the river.

Cornelius Vanderbilt and party passed over the Canada Southern Division of the M.C.R. at a very fast rate. The run from Detroit to St. Thomas, 112 miles, was made in 92 minutes, actual running time.

Several Winnipeg lumbermen are said to be in trouble with the custom authorities. The charge is that they entered a quantity of basswood, upon which there is a heavy duty, as whitewood, which comes in free.

There is another railway squabble in Winnipeg, arising from the refusal of the C.P.R. people to allow cars loaded with ties for the Regina & Long Lake Railway to be transferred from the Northern Pacific track to their line.

It is reported that Minister Foster is about to retire from politics into the comfortable security of the St. John, N.B., collectorship and $4,000 a year. He will probably be succeeded in the portfolio of Finance by Sir Samuel Tilley.

Hon. J. J. C. Abbott says the idea of the fast Atlantic steamship line being abandoned for lack of capital is a most mistaken one, and that as soon as terminal facilities and other matters are arranged the enterprise will go on.

THE WIDE, WIDE WORLD.

A CONCISE EPITOME OF THE WORLD'S HISTORY FOR A WEEK.

News by Wire from Here, There and Everywhere—What is Going on in Foreign Lands and Climes—6 Columns for Busy Men.

The Parnell Commission resumes work.

Johnstown is in danger of being flooded again.

The trial of the Cronin suspects has commenced.

The Prince and Princess of Wales have arrived at Athens.

Jay Gould does not think the railroad trust idea practicable.

Archduke Leopold, of Austria, has married Princess Bianche, of Castile.

The Protestant Episcopal Convention will hold its next meeting in Baltimore.

Five hundred switchmen of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad are on strike.

The fourth International Prison Congress will meet at St. Petersburg next year.

Lord Derby, in a speech at Liverpool, endorsed Mr. Gladstone's foreign policy.

The senior class of Cornell University has elected a colored man as prize orator.

The Episcopal Convention in New York have adopted the canon on deaconesses.

The citizens of Johnstown have raised $10,000 to continue the search for the dead.

Earthquakes have shaken a great many parts of Mexico, but no damage is reported.

The subscriptions for the World's Fair in New York amount to $1,000,000 thus far.

The strike of switchmen in the Chicago & North Western yards, at Chicago, is still on.

The Czar and his family have contributed $200,000 for the relief of starving Montenegrins.

A dinner to the Prince and Princess of Wales was given at the Royal Palace in Athens.

Mr. Halford is reported to have tendered his resignation as Secretary to President Harrison.

Mrs. Craig Tolliver, the widow of the well known Kentucky desperado, has become insane.

A Buffalo Chinese laundryman named Ching Lee has been arrested for abducting little girls.

The Brussels Board of Trade have resolved to hold a Belgian exhibition in London next year.

A contagious disease, believed to be glanders, has broken out among horses at Lowell, Mich.

Claus Spreckels, the sugar king, predicts a drop of one cent a pound in sugar within the next 30 days.

The Anchor Line steamer City of Rome has arrived at Milford Haven, thus opening up the new route.

The Central American Congress has approved the basis for the union of the Central American States.

Dr. Philippe Ricord, the well-known Paris doctor, who was born in Baltimore, Md., in December, 1800, is dead.

The steamship Brooklyn, which left Darien, Ga., October 17th, for Brooklyn with lumber, is given up as lost.

It is reported that nearly one-third of the population of Woodville, Ohio, are victims of typhoid fever and diphtheria.

A cotton picker has been invented which bids fair to displace hand labor. One machine does the work of 100 negroes.

The man who attempted to kill Prince William of Wurtemburg has at various times shown symptoms of insanity.

The Journal des Debats counsels Turkey to be friendly with France, and to have nothing to do with the Triple Alliance.

The Berlin police have notified Count Dillon to quit Deauze, otherwise they will arrest him and expel him from Germany.

The severe depression in the cotton business, caused by overproduction, is likely to lead very shortly to a shut-down of the mills.

A Pittsburg despatch says the window glass manufacturers propose to advance prices 5 per cent, owing to the brisk demand.

It is reported in Paris that Queen Victoria will spend the coming winter in Florence with her daughter, ex-Empress Frederick, of Germany.

A despatch from London predicts that Michael Davitt's speech before the Parnell commission will occupy two weeks in delivery.

The Mississippi Valley wheat growers held a convention in St. Louis to form a Trust, with the object of controlling the prices of grain.

Charles McElvaine, only 19 years of age, has been convicted of murder in Brooklyn, N.Y., and sentenced to be executed by electricity in Sing Sing.

T. B. Heinle, general master mechanic of the Nickel Plate road, located in Chicago, has been the recipient of an infernal mach[illegible] He handed it to the ... ...

The Legislature.

Regina, Oct. 28.

A discussion of the dual language question occupied the whole of this afternoon, which was decidedly the most interesting sitting of the session.

After some minor matters had been disposed of the House went into committee of the whole on the following memorial, brought in by Mr. Cayley from the special committee on the subject.

To His Excellency, the Governor-General, and to the Honorable the Senate and Commons of Canada:

The Petition of the Legislative Assembly of the Northwest Territories in session assembled, humbly sheweth:

Whereas, by section 110 of the Northwest Territories Act it is enacted that, "Either the English or the French language may be used by any person in the debates of the Legislative Assembly of the Territories and in the proceedings before the courts, and both these languages shall be used in the records and journals of the Assembly, and all Ordinances made under this Act shall be printed in both these languages."

And whereas this Assembly is of the opinion that the sentiments of the people of the Northwest Territories is against the continuance of the section recited, on the grounds that the needs of the Territories do not demand the official recognition of a dual language in the Northwest, or the expenditure necessitated by the same;

And whereas this Assembly is also of the opinion that sound public policy demands the discontinuance of two official languages in the Northwest;

Therefore your petitioners humbly pray:

That the said section 110 of the said Act be repealed at the next session of Parliament.

Mr. Cayley who was in the chair, explained that the question had been held over several days in order that Mr. Justice Rouleau might be present.

The judge wanted to know why the House proposed to ask for the abolition of the French language.

Mr. Cayley, was called on to explain, and in the course of his remarks he gave the history of the enacting in Manitoba, said his own district (Calgary) was about unanimous in asking that the dual language be done away with, and requested other members to express their sentiments.

Mr. Tharburn thought the sentiment of the people was decidedly against the continuance of the section under discussion.

Mr. Mitchell asked what harm the French language did? What were their objections to it? Did the Assembly want to take from the oldest pioneers of the country the right to their own language? There was no common sense in the thing at all.

Mr. Richardson said the petition was based on the unanimous opinion of his constituents. They wanted one language, one nationality. This question was brought up in the northwest council before it was agitated in Manitoba.

Here Mr. Mitchel interposed again, and said tehy were taking away rights. His constituency (Batoche) did not want a tower of Babel, but they wanted fair play.

Mr. Justice Rouleau then ably argued his side of the case. He wanted them to allow the question to stand until the next elections and let it be decided at the polls. It was not a matter of nationality as had been asserted, but a matter of convenience. He spoke French long before he spoke English' but he was as good a Canadian as any of them. He loved the Queen as loyally as any man. Language did not make nationality. There were 60 million people to south of them who spoke the English language, but they would not be called Englishmen, So with the Irish and Scotch. Ask the Province of Quebec to chose between the French Republic and the British Empire. There would not be even a minority for France. French-Canadians loyal. Their certificates are signed with their blood. (Chebrs.) He referred to the great number of people unable to read English and to Dalton McCarthy's visit to Calgary (referring to Dalton as "a good lawyer but a poor preacher.") If they wanted to perpetuate the French language they had only to try to coerce the French-speaking people. As for the expense. That came to only about $1,000 a year. It was no argument at all. There was something behind all this. Some people wanted to get a slap at a certain class (cries of No, no.) French Canadians were not in the same position as Russians, or Germans. They had a right acquired by centuries and also by the treaty of Paris. The judge made a long speech and argued his points very able.

Mr. Sutherland said he represented a mixed community, put was in favor of the petition.

Mr. Haultain took a similar stand and replied to some of the judge's arguments.

Mr. Oliver made a tolerant speech, showing however, that he was strongly for abolition. He enforced the view that the Assembly should be under no restrictions.

Mr. Neff spoke for abolition. If a vote were taken in Moosomin there would not, he believed, be a dissenting voice.

Mr. Ross followed in a similar strain but said he would be very ungrateful if he did not consult the interests of the Halfbreeds who had voted solid for him.

Mr. Tweed spoke very enthusiastically on the one nationality idea.

Mr. Betts said one-fifth of the people of Prince Albert, Kinisino and Batoche could read neither French nor English.

Mr. Hoey was for waiting. If this duel language was such a bugbear, why didn't members point out the evils?

On vote being taken on the adoption of the petition, two against seventeen was the result. Messrs. Brett and Clinkskill were absent.

Regina, Oct. 30.

On the assembling of the House to-day Mr. Lineham introduced a bill on mortgages and sales of personal property.

Mr. Turriff moved for a special committee to prepare an ordinance on elections.

Mr. Betts, in explaining his bill to amend the school ordinance, said he proposed to decrease the number of members on the Board of Education; to do away with the Roman Catholic section, to give the power of erecting schools to the Lieutenant Governor-in Council, instead of the Governor, and to effect other sweeping changes. He said the Board of Education was not worth the $500 per member, which it cost to bring them to Regina. The grant for educational purposes cost too much for administration.

Several members opposed the second reading of the bill, partly because the school committee intended to bring in a similar measure and partly because the present ordinance has not been in operation long enough for its efficiency to be judged. On a vote being taken it was defeated by 18 to 3.

The mechanics liens bill was advanced, and Haultain introduced a bill to give married women a right to their own property after which the house adjourned.

Regina, Oct. 31.

The House sat to-day little more than half an hour.

Mr Cayley presented a recommendation from the committee on Standing orders to the effect that all petitions be laid before that committee before being presented to the House. This is on account of irregularities which have occurred in petitions. Cayley gave notice of motion on the question.

Universal expressions of approval greeted Mr. Haultain's notice of motion that the granting of magisterial powers to police officers is wrong in principle and productive of evil in practice.

Mr. Tweed gave notice of motion to refer the papers connected with Belrose school district to His Honor's legal advisers for the purpose of ascertaining wether any of the parties connected therewith can be prosecuted.

The births, deaths and marriages bill was advanced; also the Medicine Hat hospital, mechanics' liens, and hawkers' and peddlers' bills.

Mr. Haultain introduced a long bill to provide for the expropriation of land for public purposes.

Regina, Nov. 1.

Mr. Speaker took the chair at the usual hour. A long report presented by Mr. Thorburn on immigration was ruled out of order, as affecting expenditure. It will be resubmitted in different form.

The committee on standing orders recommended that the proceedings of each day be cyclostyled and distributed, and Mr. Cayley gave notice of a motion to this effect.

Mr. Richardson withdrew his proposed resolution on four per cent, he having discovered that it was not in order.

According to Bourinot, the House cannot pass a motion reflecting on the Lieutenant-Governor about matters over which the House has no control.

On motion of Messrs. Cayley and Haultain, the rules were amended in accordance with a report recently adopted with regadg to the introduction of petitions.

Messrs. Tweed and Cayley moved that the papers relating to the Roman Catholic separate school district of Belrose (neaa Edmonton) be referred to His Honor's legal adviser for an opinion as to whether legal proceedings can be taken against any of the parties connected therewith. Carried.

Messrs. Ross and Clinkskill moved for a return on prairie fires; also for all papers relating to the calling of tenders for printing the Gazette and certain blank forms.

The bill to incorporate the Calgary Water Power Company (limited) was read a second time The bill was referred to a special committee consisting of Messrs. Haultain, Oliver, Brett, Cayley and Lineham and Mr. Justice Rouleau as legal expert.

The bill amending the births, deaths and marriages registration ordinance was but through committee of the whole; also the Medicine Hat General Hospital incorporation bill and after disposing of other unimportant business the Assembly adjourned.

Regina, Nov. 2.

Much of this afternoon's session was occupied in committee of the whole on the municipal bill, the bill to protect the dentists, the herd law amendment bill and others of minor importance. One of the more important amendments to the municipal ordinance is the withholding of the franchise in elections of mayors and councillors from those persons who are assessed but who have not paid their taxes before a certain date—December of each year. The bill itself does not do this but gives municipal councils the power to pass a by-law with this object.

Mr. Tweed introduced from the Educational committee a report which was embodied in the shape or a bill to amend the school ordinance. It was read a first time. He also introduced a bill to empower certain school districts to compromise with the town site trustees of the Northwest Land Company and C.P.R., as to the payment of arrears of taxes.

Mr. Clinkskill moved a resolution pressing the claims of the Battleford Home Guards.

Mr. Haultain introduced a bill respecting receipt notes, hire receipts and orders for chattels.

Messrs. Cayley and Lineham moved for a return of papers connected with the building of a bridge over Blind Man's river in Alberta. Carried.

The dentistry bill was put through committee of the whole. It prohibits, under a penalty of from $20 to $100, persons practicing the profession of dentistry or dental surgery in the Territories, without a certificate from the clerk of the Assembly, to be granted only to properly qualified dentists. Any person may, however pull teeth.

After disposing of the hard ordinance amendment bill and the bill on mortgages and sales of personal property, the House adjourned until Monday.

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READ DOWN. All. Ex.	STATIONS.	READ UP. Pac. Ex.
7.00 p m	San Francisco, S.P.	7.45 am.
10.00	Portland, O., N.P.	6.30
3.00 pm	Tacoma, W.T.	10.00
5.00	Seattle, W.T.	2.00
A 4.00 De	VICTORIA	A 10.30 Ar.
12.45	VANCOUVER	14.15
12.00	New Westminster	14.10
17.38	Yale	9.33
19.51	North Bend	7.35
2.07	Ashcroft	94.47
5.05	Kamloops	22.03
11.20	Revelstoke	15.50
14.30	Glacier House	13.05
16.45 Ar	DONALD	11.20 De.
17.55 De	"	10.10 Ar.
18.55	Golden	10.28
21.25	Field	8.35
23.45	BANFF HOT SPRINGS	5.20
24.35	Canmore	4.40
3.35	CALGARY	1.20
5.50	Gleichen	23.00
10.50	MEDICINE HAT	17.30
11.07	Dunmore	16.43
13.24	Maple Creek	14.18
17.25	Swift Current	10.30
22.05	Moose Jaw	5.50
23.10	Pense	4.50
23.55	REGINA	3.45
24.20	Pilot Butte	3.24
24.37	Balgonie	3.09
1.03	McLean	2.43
1.28	QU'APPELLE	2.20
1.55	Indian Head	1.55
2.20	Sintaluta	1.30
2.43	Wolseley	1.10
3.00	Summerberry	24.53
3.20	Grenfell	24.34
4.10	BROADVIEW	23.55
4.45	Whitewood	23.10
5.18	Wapella	22.35
5.57	Moosomin	21.55
6.16	Fleming	21.35
6.50	Elkhorn	21.05
7.41	Virden	20.10
9.35 Ar	BRANDON	18.15 De
10.45 De	"	13.50 Ar
11.45	Carberry	17.07
13.37	PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE	15.58
16.00 Ar	WINNIPEG	13.20 De
A 9.45 am LV	WINNIPEG AR	A 12.50 n'n
4.00 pm	Grand Forks	7.10 am
8.00	Fargo	3.35
3.20	DULUTH	8.00
6.15	MINNEAPOLIS	5.40 pm
6.55 AR	ST. PAUL LV	5.00
7.10	KANSAS CITY	9.50
7.30	St. Louis	9.50
3.00 pm LV	ST PAUL AR	1.50
7.00 am AR	CHICAGO LV	10.30 pm
J 12 30 LV	Winnipeg	AR K 15 30
15 40	Barnsley	12 30
18 38	Treherne	9 30
19 35	Holland	8 55
21 00 AR	Glenoboro	LV K 7 15
J K		J K
9 45 12 40 LV	Winnipeg	AR 12 50 15 55
11 20 14 37	Morris	11 20 13 32
11 47 15 15	Rosenfeldt	10 52 13 55
12 15 13 35	Gretna	10 25 14 52
16 53 18 05	Morden	11 45 13 02
17 40 19 55 AR	Manitou LV	10 23 10 46
18 00 LV	Manitou AR	
19 04	Pilot Mound	9 17
19 15	Crystal City	9 04
20 05	Cartwright	8 10
20 48	Killarney	7 08
22 35 AR	Deloraine	LV 5 15
F 17 00 LV	WINNIPEG	E 12 00 A
18 05	Selkirk East	11 00
23 25	Keewatin	5 35
G 24 01	Rat Portage	E 5 15
13.55	W. Fort William	15.20
G 14.30 AR	Pt. Arthur	14.80 De
3.30 pm	"	D 8.15
H 7.00 pm. LV	North Bay	AR C 8.35 am
B 4.30 am	Toronto	B 11.00 pm
9.04	Hamilton	6.55
11.20	Niagara Falls	4.35
2.15 pm	Wingham	2.15
12.00 noon	London	5.00
12.30 pm	St. Thomas	4.35
B 4.20 pm AR	Detroit	LV B 12.05 pm
H 6.30 pm LV	North Bay	AR C. 9.45 am
B 12.05 am	Pembroke	4.12
1.25 am	Renfew	2.50
3.00 am AR	Carlton Jct.	LV 1.20 am
B 10.30 am LV	Prescott	AR B 1.50 pm
2.25 pm	Brockville	3.00
6.10 am	Ottawa	12.20 am
8.10 am	Montreal	8.40 pm
2.30 pm	Quebec	1.30
7.00 am	New York RYC	7.30
8.50 pm	Boston, B AND M	9.00 am
2.20 pm	St. John	3.00 pm
11.30 pm AR	Halifax	LV 5.50 am
GOING S.W.		GOING N.E.

REFERENCES:

A, daily. B, daily except Sunday. C, daily except Monday. D, daily except Tuesday. E, daily except Wednesday. F, daily except Thursday. G, daily except Friday. H, Daily except Saturday.

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The Qu'Appelle Progress

IS A STRAIGHT

PROHIBITION PAPER,

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FRIDAY, NOV. 8, 1889.

SCIENCE AND PROGRESS.

SUBJECTS OF INTEREST TO THE GENERAL READER.

Artesian Wells—The Theory of These Bores. Where the Water Comes From—Its Temperature Varies in Different Parts of the World.

When the spring which feeds a well comes from a place much higher than that where the well is sunk, it may happen that the water tends to rise higher than the ground. This is the case with artesian wells. These wells, by the way, derive their name from the province of Artois, where it has long been customary to dig them, and whence their use in other parts of France and Europe was derived. It appears, however, that at a very remote period wells of the same nature were dug in China and in Egypt.

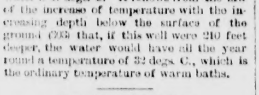
AN ARTESIAN WELL.

To understand the theory of these wells it must be premised that the strata composing the earth's crust are of two kinds: The one permeable to water, such as sand, gravel, chalk, etc., the other impermeable, such as clay. Let us suppose then a basin of greater or less extent, in which the two impermeable layers AB, CD (see cut), inclose between them a permeable layer, KK. The rain water falling on the part of this layer which comes to the surface, which is called the outcrop, will filter through it and, following the natural fall of the ground, will collect in the hollow of the basin, whence it cannot escape, owing to the impermeable strata above and below it. If now a vertical shaft, I, be sunk down to the water bearing stratum, the water, striving to regain its level, will spout out to a height which depends on the difference between the levels of the outcrop and of the point at which the boring is made.

The waters which feed artesian wells often come from a distance of sixty or seventy miles. The depth varies in different places. The well at Grenelle is 1,800 feet deep; it gives 656 gallons of water in a minute and is one of the deepest and most abundant which have been made. The temperature of the water is 27 degs. C. It follows from the law of the increase of temperature with the increasing depth below the surface of the ground (28S) that, if this well were 210 feet deeper, the water would have all the year round a temperature of 32 degs. C., which is the ordinary temperature of warm baths.

A Double Pointed Nail.

In the accompanying illustration is shown a new and convenient form of nail, which is very useful for fastening pieces of wood together where an invisible joint is desired which will not mar the surface.



A CONVENIENT FORM OF NAIL.

This nail, explains Popular Science News, is driven into the first piece of wood in the ordinary way, by striking upon the face, A. After it has been driven down to B the second piece of wood is placed upon the upper point and hammered down until it is in contact with the first one. A close and firm joint is thus produced, in which no nail holes can be seen. This form of nail is especially useful for furniture and cabinet work, but, if desired, the nail can be made of a size sufficient to fasten the strongest and heaviest timbers together.

High Temperature Produced with Lime.

The high temperature produced during the slaking of lime has been but rarely utilized, except as an agent in matters of a similar in setting fire to vessels and buildings. Exciting allusion to these the ordinary method of the helpers to masons, who warm up the coffee for their dinner in cold weather by placing the pail of coffee on a lump of lime, sprinkling on a little water, and watching it carefully to see that it does not boil too hard. Many years ago, before the invention of the diving bell, a large wager was made between two gentlemen in regard to the possibility of one making a pudding at the bottom of the Thames.

The winner had his pudding placed in the middle of a large sack of lime, lowered to the bottom of the river, and in this time pulled it up, with the result of finding that the condition of the wager, in regard to the cooking of the pudding, had been fully carried out. But of late lime has been frequently used to remove ice from from the ground in winter, and also to thaw out water pipes, as it has been found that a layer of lime laid on the earth, wet slightly, and covered over with bunches of straw or some similar materials, will draw the frost out of the ground. Now is the consideration of the practicability of using this material to prevent by its means or to remove by its ease frost really useful for such purposes.

A Photographic Chart of the Heavens.

An international congress is to meet in Paris from Aug. 22 to Sept. 9 to decide on the preparation of a photographic chart of the heavens. The aim of the congress will be to secure that the sky within one to six degrees of the north pole shall be photographed, and that the stars shall be catalogued and published at the

WOMAN AND HOME.

French Jams.

Choose ripe, sound apricots, peel them and remove the stones. Put eight pounds of apricots it a basin with five pounds of granulated sugar; stir with a wooden spoon till the sugar is melted, and let the apricots stand four hours. Then boil in a shallow preserving pan for ten minutes, stirring with a wooden spoon. Blanch a few kernels with boiling water, peel and mix them in the jam. Put it in small pots, and, when cold, lay a round of paper dipped in brandy close on the jam. Cover this with a layer of fine beef suet to insure keeping, and tie over the top papers brushed with white of egg or shellac varnish. Green gages, plums, nectarines and quinces may be made into jam in the same way.

A New Amateur Entertainment.

Among a number of pleasant changes in old stereotyped forms of church fairs and similar evening entertainments, described by Good Housekeeping, is the pretty novelty named a "butterfly sociable." The butterfly sociable consisted, besides the usual programme, of music and refreshments, in providing pretty music and refreshments, in providing pretty butterflies, which were sold and carried away as souvenirs of the occasion. They were made

A BUTTERFLY ORNAMENT.

of bright colored and various hued tissue paper as to wings, and ordinary wooden clothes pins, painted and gilded as to bodies, and made a very attractive article of decoration for the wall or lace curtains, while during the progress of the sociable they served the purpose of boutonnieres, or poised gracefully upon the shoulders of assembled guests.

The wings of the butterflies were cut after a triangular design, being seven and a half inches long and five inches wide, and two were used for each butterfly, of different colors or two shades of one color, and decorated with gold spots, peacock's eyes and splashes of color in oil or water colors. They were then crimped or folded at the center line a, and slipped up into the prongs of the clothes pins, the heads being furnished with black pins, looking thus, and very pretty and salable they were and generally admired, and furnished not only a topic of interest, but a neat little sum to add to the general receipts.

Tributes to the Fair Sex.

Confucius—Woman is the masterpiece.

Herder—Woman is the crown of creation.

Voltaire—Women teach us repose, civility and dignity.

Whittier—If woman lost us Eden, such as she alone can restore it.

Bulwer—To a gentleman every woman is a lady in right of her sex.

Lamartine—There is a woman at the beginning of all great things.

E. S. Barrett—Woman is last at the cross and earliest at the grave.

Gladstone—Woman is the most perfect when the most womanly.

Richter—No man can either live piously or die righteous without a wife.

N. P. Willis—The sweetest thing in life is the unclouded welcome of a wife.

Beecher—Women are a new race, recreated since the world received Christianity.

Voltaire—All the reasonings of a man are not worth one sentiment of a woman.

Leopold Schefer—But one thing on earth is better than a wife—that is a mother.

Michelet—Woman is the Sunday of man, not his repose only, but his joy, the salt of his life.

Luther—Earth has nothing more tender than a woman's heart when it is the abode of pity.

Shakespeare—For where is any author in the world teaches such beauty as a woman's eyes?

Margaret Fuller Ossoli—Woman is born for love, and it is impossible to turn her from seeking it.

Louis Desnoyers—A woman may be ugly, ill shaped, wicked, ignorant, silly and stupid, but hardly ever ridiculous.

A Lady's Trunk.

A trunk, to be serviceable, should be full of trays, and the female buyer should look well to this, for it saves more time, trouble and temper than any device heretofore known. Light dresses should go in the bottom of the trunk, it is the safest place for them, and they will only be wanted after the other garments are out. The first tray after these should contain linseries, the next all the small appurtenances of the toilet, gloves, shoes, stockings, handkerchiefs and laces, and the tray that shuts up into the top of the trunk can be used to store the hats and parasols. Another convenient piece of luggage is a valise made of gray canvas, which is as light as a receptacle two feet long, a foot and a half deep and a foot wide, can be made. It will hold a deal of impedimenta, as any one will find by experience, and is the right place to a woman that the convenient flat dress suit case does to a man.—New York Sun.

Infection from Bacteria.

It is plain that the liability to infection from food will vary, according to locality and season. In some places and among some races the proportion of unwashed food must be much greater than in other places and among other races. In general, in summer and in autumn the quantity of fruit and food imported in the fruit state is greater than at other seasons, and during the summer and autumn there is also greater danger from the transportation of disease germs from the ground in the form of dust, and the amount of liquids imbibed is greater. The chemists of prolongation, according to place and time upon which epidemiologists are so fond of dividing seasons, are not, therefore, absent from the source of infection now under consideration.—Medical News.

Two wealthy young farmers at Hinsdale town, Ohio, named Thomas Hayhurst and Rollo Hayes, quarrelled while discussing the chances of Campbell and Foraker for governor, and Hayes shot the other man through the heart. The murderer fled.

The Department of State at Washington has been officially informed that a law has been enacted by Chili, to take effect four months from August 15th, last, abolishing import duties on machinery and tools for the use of agriculturing, mining, trades and industries.

ROY BERRY;

OR,

THE FRUITS OF INTEMPERANCE.

BY GEO. W. WOOLSEY.

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CHAPTER II.—ROY'S DEPARTURE.

It was Saturday afternoon, and before Roy left the office after the conversation with Mr. Hines, he demanded a settlement and was paid the amount due him in full. He then returned to his work to complete the week for which he had just been paid.

As he worked with his hands, his mind was occupied with plans for his future course. He had no intention of remaining there and submitting to Mr. Hines' unreasonable requirements.

But for a young man who loves home, as he did, it is no easy matter to tear himself loose from it and go out into the great world among strangers. But he was resolute when once he had made up his mind to do a thing.

He informed his mother and sister of what he was going to do and begged that they might not object.

Mrs. Berry, although grieved to give him up for only a short time, had determined not to oppose his plans, but Ola was more unrelenting, as was shown in the opening conversation with her mother.

"Roy, we are indeed sorry to give you up for so long a time," said Mrs. Berry, as she wiped a tear from her eyes and continued looking over his clothes she was packing away in his valise.

"Mother, you know how true I have always been to my temperance principles and ever since I commenced to work in the distillery I have felt that it was wrong for me to aid in the manufacture of that which makes drunkards and maniacs of sober, industrious men, and brings want and misery upon their dependent families. I have long since resolved to quit and seek more honorable employment somewhere else. But surrounded as we are here in this wilderness, with no means of earning a dollar, what is a poor boy to do? The distillery is the only place where I can get employment here, and there are scores of our neighbors depending upon labor from the same source for their support. I had planned to resign within the next year, and have already been corresponding with a gentleman in C—— who will give me employment in his large wholesale dry goods store. I am promised a very good salary at first and shall be advanced if I am competent to do the work, and I know I shall try very hard to be. This arrangement I kept to myself because I did not want you to worry about it, and I thought it best that you should not know it until I had fully resolved to go. Mr. Hines can find no fault with me, more than that I am poor. But I would a thousand times rather be poor as I am than to have accumulated riches in a trafile of human beings and the manufacture and sale of that which pauperizes and enslaves the many innocent to enrich the few who engage in it. Mr. Hines is becoming more tyrannical and exacting, and has recently made demands upon me which I will not comply with, and he may as well know it now as at any time. Hettie has proven herself to be my very best friend, and for her I will consider no sacrifice too great.

"You now understand why I have taken this hasty step, and I hope you will not object to my plans. When I have attained to that position in life which I now so earnestly desire, I will return to you and my old home, as I leave—honest and honored, but not a poor man."

"Roy, I fear you are too enthusiastic, and should you not prosper as you so greatly desire, that you will become discouraged. I know you are ambitious, and the Lord whom you serve has promised never to leave or forsake those who put their trust in Him, but sometimes we may look for more than it is His will to give, and we are too apt to become discouraged if our plans are not in accordance with His divine will. Should you meet with disappointment do not become discouraged but remember that perseverance is the only way to success."

"Mother, I am young in years but old in experience. I appreciate your counsel above all others, and I shall endeavor to emulate your example as nearly as possible, and then I know that I shall succeed."

"Then go, my noble boy, and a mother's blessing go with you. Do not worry about Hettie. She will be well cared for and I am sure she will ever be true to you."

"Mother, do not misjudge me. It is not for Hettie alone that I am concerned. I know that she is honest and will never forsake me though I should never be anything else than a poor laborer. She will

have everything that wealth can procure toward happiness. But it is for you, dear mother, that I most feel the desire to [illegible] I fear you will be [illegible] about me, but I am [illegible] and I have long since [illegible] something which I know is not [illegible] I am so sanguine [illegible] that I can't.

"But you will agree to [illegible] thing, and you must not [illegible] to me for a time. You may find it [illegible] road to travel and meet with [illegible] that will be hard to bear, and it will require all the courage you possess to [illegible] them all and prosper. But I would not discourage you. You are young and the future to you is now all sunshine, but as you go along your pathway will [illegible] naually be very warm and there you may look for showers to come. You will often feel like giving up the struggle, for those were dark hours in Christendom. When these come remember that every dark cloud has a silver lining, and every stormy night a brightening morning, and if you fail to prosper as rapidly as your ambition would have you, do not give over the struggle. The promise is to those who continue faithful unto the end and have run with patience the race set before them. Stand up like a hero in trading for [illegible] and other goods and [illegible] hands.

On Monday morning Roy went to the distillery as usual, but not to work. He first called at the office and informed Mr. Hines that he was going away and that he might fill his place with some one else.

Mr. Hines was heartily sorry, but was too obstinate to let it be known how deeply he felt the loss of so faithful and trusty a laborer.

He remembered the conversation he had with him a few days before, and attributed that as the cause of his hasty departure. He now was fully convinced that he was wrong, but too self-willed to relent, and Roy left without further conversation.

Roy called upon all his many friends in the distillery and bade them a long farewell, and went out never to enter that building again or to look upon the faces of some of his fellow laborers with whom he had spent many happy days.

He now came to the hardest trial of all; that of making known to Hettie his plans for the future and the long separation they must endure.

To call upon her at her home was the only alternative, and hither he bent his steps, with bowed head and aching heart.

Hettie was frightened to see the sad expression on his usually cheerful face, and her first thought was that some serious accident had happened at the distillery and that he had been sent to convey the news.

"Why, Roy, what is the matter?"

"Why, Roy, what is the matter? You look ill," said Hettie.

"I am not ill as you suppose. I think that I am unusually well. But I have come to say good-bye for awhile, and I am grieved to know that we are to be separated for a short time, and that has so preyed upon my mind as to show so plainly that it calls forth remarks from every one who meets me."

"Oh, Roy, what do you mean? Are you beside yourself? You are not going away?"

"Yes, I must go, but I hope it will not be necessary for me to be away very long."

"It must be something dreadful that is calling you away? Do father and the men know that you are going?"

"They do."

"Has there been any trouble between you and father?"

"I should not have gone so soon only for a demand of your father which my manhood calls out in rebellion against. It is this: I must not, he says, so much as recognize you as an acquaintance and remain in his employ. Will I submit to such an unreasonable demand? Will I be made the slave of a cruel master for a few dollars? No, never!"

"Roy, Roy, you frighten me! I was not aware that anyone knew we were more to each other than friends. Who could have told father? And why should he be so cruel?"

"Hettie, your father can find but one fault with me, and that is, I am poor. I had hoped that he might not know of our engagement until I had accumulated enough wealth for at least a comfortable living. But someone has told him enough to arouse his suspicion and he is very angry about it and talked to me in a manner I cannot, will not stand.

"But it is too late to talk of that now," continued Roy. "I will go away a poor boy but in a few years I shall return a rich man. You will not forget me, knowing that separation will only endear you to me and serve to make our future life together more happy."

"Dear Roy, without you I will be lonely and there will be but little pleasure left for me when you are gone; but let come what may, you are always the same to me. My prayers will only ascend to heaven for your protection and guidance."

We here draw the curtain and leave the lovers to enjoy the peridic scene alone.

CHAPTER III.—ROY ENTERS UPON HIS NEW DUTIES.

A week later Roy arrived in the metropolis of the northwest and was employed in the great wholesale house of J. J. Gaylord, No. 1[illegible] street. There was a large corps of clerks and each one had his particular part of the work to do, and, Roy being the latest accession to the clerical force, was assigned to the lowest place—that of porter or scrubber.

He got along tolerably well with his work, but everything was new to him and so different to the mountainous country in which he had spent all his life that he who at times almost persuaded to give it up and return home. Paved streets and smooth stone and brick sidewalks had not half the charms for him that there were in the rough stony roads and the narrow uneven footpaths that wound their way through the tall trees and wild flowers on the mountains and hills, and the gas and electric light [illegible] dimly [illegible] to the pine torch as it [illegible] the dells and valleys of [illegible] home. But as time [illegible] became more [illegible] his new [illegible] satisfied, and [illegible] employer [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

HIS GIRL IS TOO TALL.

With an Elongated Sweetheart the Young Man Seeks a Remedy.

A young male person with a torn and tattered heart writes me pathetically as follows:

"DEAR SIR:—I am deeply enamored of a beautiful but tall young lady, who in her turn thinks the continent of me. But she is very tall and I am very short of stature. When I am walking in the street with her the disproportionateness of height is the most apparent. It misses

A SHORT THORN.

me, at times, feel that I am perfectly ridiculous in the eyes of my fellow-man. She doesn't seem to mind it a bit. What am I to do? What do you recommend? Distractedly yours,

"SAUDORFF."

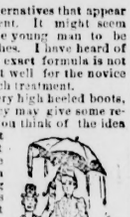
This is a hard one. Some people seem to be brought into this world for the express purpose of asking me difficult questions. But for my sympathy for Mr. Saudorff I should utterly ignore him and his poser.

As it is, the best thing I can recommend to the unfortunate young man is for him to suggest to his beloved one that she undergo amputation. If she really loves him, as she says she does, she will not refuse the loss physically of a few inches. This may seem frivolous, but it isn't. Extreme cases require extreme measures they say, and this, certainly, in a case where the cutting off of the extremes themselves seems necessary.

NO BLISS IN THIS.

There are few alternatives that appear to my mind at present. It might seem feasible, too, for the young man to be stretched a few inches. I have heard of such cases, but the exact formula is not at hand, and it isn't well for the novice to monkey with such treatment.

Have you tried very high heeled boots, Mr. Saudorff? They may give some relief. Or what do you think of the idea of wearing stilts? It would be somewhat of a novelty to see a short young man on stilts prancing around with his best girl without stilts, but yours is not a solitary case, and the thing might catch on—become popular.



JUST AS BAD.

What are the particular symptoms of the complaint, Mr. Saudorff? You do not specify them. Do you have great difficulty in holding your dear one's umbrella on a rainy day? and does your keen sense of gallantry abhor the idea of letting her to hold it for you, thus permitting the little rain drops to percolate down via your back collar button? That's probably what you would have alleged in an amended bill of particulars.

However, it is not difficult to believe, without statement to that effect from you, than you experience great mental and physical pain whenever you endeavor to keep step with your elongated angel. Yours is a sad, sad case, and there are very few remedies prescribed for its cure. If she isn't "GOOD NIGHT, SWEET" fat as well as tall, and if you are not very thin as well as short, congratulate yourself on that happy combination of facts. Also derive much comfort in a negative way, if it is a fact that she is not very thin as well as tall, and that you are not absolutely fat as well as short. Then again you might, if you possess a good, healthy passion, seek contentment from the knowledge that you are not blessed with two best girls, each a foot or so taller than you. Imagine yourself sandwiched between them and ambling down State street together.

TRYING TO KEEP IN STEP.

I know a young man once who was afflicted that way. He lived in Utah.—*Charles Lederer, in Chicago Herald.*

Discouraging.

Miss Boston—How is your Browning society doing, Miss Chicago?

Miss Chicago—Well, it's had mighty tough sledding lately.—New York Sun.

At His Best.

Visitor at School—Little boy, you can cipher remarkably well.

Little Boy—Humph! you oughter see me eat.—Fergo Argus.

Effects of the Trotting Season.

Obsequious Barber—Won't you step inside, sir?

Young Scrimpleigh decreed to practice a heroic system of economy:—Hold on a minute—(to himself)—Let's see, do I get a hair cut or a lunch today?—Drake's Magazine

So She Made a Spectacle.

Mother—Why will you persist in sitting on Mr Beancott's lap? I'm sure it doesn't seem ladylike

Daughter—O mother, you know he is very nearsighted!—Boston Herald.

She Wanted Higgins.

I wanter see the chief of perlice," said a tall, raw-boned woman entering the office of that functionary the other day.

"He's out," said the clerk in attendance.

"When 'll he be in?"

"I'm not sure when. You can wait if you like."

"Well, I will, for I want to see him on pressin' bizness. My man he's run away from home and I hear he's out in California and I want the chief to go right out there and bring him back agin. I'd like him to start to-night and come back as soon as he kin and bring Higgins with him. I don't know just where Higgins is in California, but I reckon the chief kin find out. You reckon he kin go to-night?"

At last accounts the chief had not yet started in quest of Higgins.—*Time.*

"I can't understand all this fuss about using electricity for executions," remarked Judge Lynch of Kansas reflectively. Out in our section we have used the telegraph pole for years."—*Life.*

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YELLOW OIL
CURES RHEUMATISM

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WORM POWDERS
Are pleasant to take. Contain their own Purgative. Is a safe, sure and effectual destroyer of worms in Children or Adults.

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And every species of disease arising from disordered LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH, BOWELS OR BLOOD.
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FOUR NEW STATES.

South Dakota, North Dakota, Montana and Washington.

On February 22, 1889, the President signed the bill creating South Dakota, North Dakota, Montana, and Washington states of the Union.

South Dakota.—The great Prairie State, to which the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway has three main lines reaching Ellendale, Aberdeen, Huron, Watertown, and Sioux Falls. Go to South Dakota via the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway and pass through St. Paul and Minneapolis en route.

North Dakota.—Where is grown No. 1 Hard Scotch Fife wheat; whose healthful climate nurtures the most vigorous and brainy civilization on earth; where single counties raise more wheat, oats and barley, than entire states; the soil of whose fertility prairies is richer than the valley of the Nile; where the Turtle Mountain, Minot, Devil's Lake land districts invite the home-seeker to secure a free home. Magnificent daily train service to Fargo, Grand Forks, Grafton, Devil's Lake, Rottineau, and all other important points.

Montana, the golden.—Treasures in her mines of precious metals; wealth in her 4,000,000 head of live stock; profit in her fertile fields, producing a larger yield of crops than any other state or territory; the richest country per inhabitant on earth where prosperity is universal; which has the best paid labor in the world; a balmy winter climate, caused by warm winds from the Pacific. The St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway is the only railroad passing through continuous agricultural counties from St. Paul and Minneapolis to the Rocky Mountains. It runs through the Great Reservation of 16,000,000 acres of land, free to settlers, to the Milk River Valley. Wood, water, and coal in abundance; no irrigation required; the only one passing through Great Falls with its 15,000 horse power cataracts; immense coal veins, and surrounding farming country of rare lands through Helena, the capital city and commercial centre of Montana, and Butte, the richest mining camp on earth, to San Francisco by the Columbia River Valley, Portland and Shasta Route, or Ogden, Utah, to California points. Remember this is the only line running dining cars, sleeping cars, and free colonist sleepers of its own from St. Paul and Minneapolis to Great Falls, Helena and Butte. It is also the shortest line to Butte.

Washington.—The country of tall timber, indented by Puget Sound, the Mediterranean of the Pacific. Do not forget that the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway is the only line which offers a choice of three routes to the Pacific coast. The Manitoba-Pacific route is the only line by which passengers en route for Tacoma, Portland and San Francisco can pass through Fort Lewis and Seattle. Free colonist sleepers run through without change or delay. Distance to the Pacific Coast is same as by all other lines but prices of tickets are five and ten dollars less. Take the Seattle route.

For further information, maps, rates and publications in regard to the resources of the four new states, write or apply to F. I. WHITNEY, Gen'l Pass. and Tkt. Agt., St. P., M. & M. Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

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QU'APPELLE OBSERVATORY.

Readings of the thermometers for the week ending Wednesday, Nov. 6th, 1889:

	Maximum.	Minimum.
Thursday, Oct. 31	44	20
Friday, Nov. 1	50	22
Saturday, Nov. 2.....	42	32
Sunday, Nov. 3	22	9
Monday, Nov. 4	30	—2
Tuesday, Nov. 5	56	25
Wednesday, Nov. 6....	41	29

WIND VELOCITY AND DIRECTION.

	6 a.m.	1 p.m.	6 p.m.
Thursday Nov. 31 ..	sw 5	sw 9	sw 5
Friday, Nov. 1	sw 11	sw 27	sw 12
Saturday, Nov. 2 ..	sw 36	sw 36	sw 2
Sunday, Nov. 3	sw 31	sw 33	sw 5
Monday, Nov. 4	w 5	sw 21	sw 14
Tuesday, Nov. 5	sw 10	sw 24	sw 19
Wednesday, Nov. 6..	w 16	sw 16	sw 4

The Qu'Appelle Progress

The Leading Paper in East Assiniboia.

Only $1.00 a Year in Advance.

FRIDAY, NOV. 8, 1889.

She Wouldn't Have Time.

Wife (to husband as they are about to start on a summer excursion)—Will I have time to run across the street to mother's to bid her good-by.

Husband (consulting his watch)—Pourfrail not, my dear. The carriage will be here for us in an hour and a half sharp.—Boston Courier.

Home & Gossip.

Little Local Links in the Town's Chain of History.

QU'APPELLE.

—Vol. V, No. 1.

—Mr. N. H. Hines is very ill.

—More marriages on the tapis.

—Still our Indian summer weather continues.

—With this issue THE PROGRESS enters upon the fifth year of its life.

—Qu'Appelle Masonic Lodge met in regular communication last Monday evening.

—Our old friend, Mr. T. A. Burrows, of Winnipeg, gave us a pleasant call on Wednesday.

—The Municipal Council met on Monday last. We will publish the minutes when we can get them.

—A union Thanksgiving service was held in the Presbyterian church last evening, conducted under joint Presbyterian and Methodist auspices.

—Mrs. Guerin's elocution class will meet at the school house on Tuesday, the 12th inst., at 16.30 o'clock. Members are requested to be punctual.

—Rev. Mr. Tozeland has been holding special services at Edgeley Methodist church during last week and this. Gracious influences have been at work and revived the people.

—Rev. R. Halsall, of Grenfell, will hold service in the Methodist church here on Sunday evening, and in the afternoon at Edgeley. Rev. Mr. Tozeland will be absent holding quarterly meetings at Wolseley, Grenfell and Broadview.

—THE PROGRESS proposes to do its thanksgiving next week if the Customs department does not give us unnecessary trouble. We have a fine page of Thanksgiving reading and illustrations on the way, and if they arrive in time will enhance our columns next week.

—At the Queen's: G. B. Izzard, Hamilton; E. Shaw, Fairview; A. Smith, A. Brennar, Fort Erie; D. McDonald, H. O. Davis, Regina; J. M. McLeod, Indian Head; A. Workman, Moosomin; M. P. De Bray, C. R. Stovel, Prince Albert; Wm. Rouat, R. Burden, T. Wright, Moose Jaw.

—At the Leland: L. C. McIntyre, J. M. Coombs, A. E. Lewis, A. L. Johnston, T. A. Burrows, J. C. Gillespie, J. W. Munroe, Winnipeg; H. C. Warner, Regina; J. Henselwood, Moose Jaw; A. E. Iredale and wife, Rev. Father Hugonnard, Fort Qu'Appelle; Hugh Armour and wife, Banff; J. R. McPhail, Prince Albert.

—On Monday last Messrs. H. J. Boyce and J. B. Davis held a magistrates court at McLean and fined Mr. Jas. McLean, C. P. R. section foreman, $5.00 and costs for starting a prairie fire on the 9th ult. This was the fire that spread north from McLean and did so much damage. Mr. R. Dundas Strong was intructed by the Northwest Government to prosecute the case. This decision makes the C. P. R. Co. liable for the damages done by the fire. A number of the losers have already lodged their cases with Mr. Strong, and others will do well to do so in order to recover damages.

—On Tuesday last a grand entertainment was held in Government Hall, under the auspices of St. Peter's Sunday School. There was a very large attendance. The program was opened by Rev. Mr. Crokat who gave an interesting disquisition on insects. The Glee Club under the leadership of Mr. T. A. Owen rendered in excellent style some fine glees. Mrs. Guerin, Miss Boyce and Messrs. Jagger, Davies, Jones and Williams, each in their usual good style, also contributed to the musical part of the program. Mrs. Guerin, with the ability for which she is most remarkable, gave an entertaining recitation. A recitation by Mr. P. Jerrold and a reading by Mr. R. Dundas Strong, were highly appreciated. But Mrs. Jarley's Wax Works were the attraction of the evening. They were under the management of Mrs. Guerin, and were somewhat similar to tableau vivants. A number of persons were dressed in suitable costumes to represent certain characters, and acted as if they were operated by machinery under the control of the director. They were admired by all. Taken as a whole the entertainment was a very successful one and reflects credit upon those who managed it.

C. P. R. EXCURSIONS.

The C. P. R. intimate excursions to Montreal and stations west thereof in Quebec and Ontario, on Nov. 11th, 18th and 25th, Dec. 2nd, 9th, 16th and every day thereafter till 23rd inclusive, also on January 6th, 7th and 8th at $49.80 for the round trip. Tickets are good for 90 days and have stop over privileges. The limit can also be extended for 15 days on payment of $5 and for a month on payment of $10.

The price for the excursions, east $49.80, mentioned above, are for tickets from Qu'Appelle. Parties intending to take advantage of these excursions should leave their name two days before starting with Mr. E. W. Warner, local agent, in order that ample accomodation may be provided.

WEALTH CANNOT BUY IT.

Health is not purchasable. The saddened soured dyspeptic or the bilious billionaire suffer, despite their wealth. Burdock Blood Bitters is a rational remedy for dyspepsia, biliousness, constipation, scrofula, debility, etc., and every complaint arising from indigestion or bad blood.

STRAYED

ON the premises of the undersigned, at McLean, 3 RED STEERS, and a CALF (white).

The owner is requested to prove property, pay expenses and take them away.

J. B. DAVIS.

McLean, Nov. 7, 1889.

LOST,

A BUFFALO ROBE, near Indian Head, on the trail to Qu'Appelle. The finder will be rewarded on leaving it with Mr. B. Crawford, Indian Head.

ALEX. STIBBARD.

Oct. 28, 1889.

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Good Wages.

Apply to MRS. LAKE,

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ASTRAY.

Strayed on to the premises of John Barnsley, one bay mare. Owner can have same by proving property and paying expenses.

JOHN BARNSLEY.

Mail Contract.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster-General will be received at Ottawa until noon on FRIDAY, Twenty-second November next, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, on a proposed contract for four years, twelve times per week each way, between Indian Head and Railway station, from the 1st January next. Computed distance ¼ of a mile.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen and blank forms of tender obtained at the Post Office of Indian Head and at this office.

W. W. McLEOD,
Post-Office Inspector.

Post-Office Inspector's Office,
Winnipeg, 3rd October, 1889.

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12 Cows, all in calf to thoroughbred bull.

2 Horse Teams.

Time given on part of purchase money.

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ST. PETERS, QU'APPELLE.

Sunday Services, 11 and 19 o'clock every Sunday. Holy Communion every Sunday at 8 o'clock and 12 o'clock alternately.

Sunday School at half past 14 o'clock.

Children's Service at half past 14 o'clock the first Sunday in the month.

Evensong on Wednesdays at 19.30. Choir practice afterwards.

S. CHAD'S.

Evensong every alternate Sunday at 15 o'clock. Once a month when there will be Matins and Holy Communion at 11 o'clock.

EDGELEY FARM.

Service every alternate Sunday evening at 18 o'clock.

MCLEAN.

Service every alternate Sunday in the School House at 15 o'clock.

S. JOHN'S COLLEGE CHAPEL.

Holy Communion, at 6.30 every Thursday and at 7 o'clock every alternate Sunday.

Daily Morning and Evening prayer.

CLERGY.—Rev. Arthur Knaggs, Rev. W. H. Green.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
Rev. F. W. Fraser,
QU'APPELLE.

Services every Sunday evening at 19 o'clock. Sunday School and Bible Class at 14.30 o'clock.

A class for the systematic study of the life of Christ, conducted by Pastor, Wednesday evening at 20 o'clock. All welcome.

EDGELEY.

Service Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. Sunday School and Bible Class after service.

METHODIST CHURCH.
Rev. J. Tozeland.
QU'APPELLE.

Service every Sunday evening at 19 o'clock. Sunday School and Teaching Service at 14 o'clock. Class meeting every Sunday morning after service. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening at half past 19 o'clock.

EDGELEY.

Service every Sunday afternoon at 14.30 o'clock. (2.30 p.m.)

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH,
QU'APPELLE.

Service every second Sunday in the month. Mass at 10.30 o'clock. Evening service at 19 o'clock (7 p. m.)

PRIEST.—Rev. G. Moutrouil.

MASONIC.
QU'APPELLE LODGE.

Regular meetings on the Tuesday before full moon, at 20 o'clock. G. B. Murphy, W. M.; J. R. Robinson, Sec.

ROYAL TEMPLARS.
QU'APPELLE COUNCIL.

Regular meeting in the Methodist church every Monday evening at 20 o'clock (8 p.m.) G. H. V. Bulyea, S. C.; D. S. Davies, Rec.-Sec.

NORTHWEST PROHIBITORY ALLIANCE.

G. H. V. Bulyea, President.
James Wedmate, Secretary-Treasurer.
Frank Marwood, Secretary Qu'Appelle Branch.

QU'APPELLE STATION POST OFFICE.

Mails close for the east and west every evening except Wednesday at 19 o'clock; open for delivery at 8 o'clock.

For Fort Qu'Appelle, etc., close daily at 7 o'clock, and open for delivery at 18 o'clock.

For Prince Albert and points on the Saskatchewan, close every Tuesday at 19 and open for delivery every Tuesday at 8 o'clock.

The post office closes every evening at 19 o'clock; registered mail at 18.30, and delivery order department at 19 o'clock.

QU'APPELLE PUBLIC SCHOOL.

D. S. Maconnel, Principal; M. Westaway, Assistant.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

The regular meeting of the Council is held on the first Saturday of each month.

J. F. Cates, chairman; J. A. Grant, J. R. Brown, R. S. Jones, Jos. Smith, J. H. Fraser, W. S. Corbett, Councillors. A. S. McLaine, Clerk.

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Holds regular monthly meetings, with weekly meetings of Executive.

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Lieut.-Governor Royal, Patron; H. Park, Master; A. H. B. Sperling, Secretary.

LIBERAL-CONSERVATIVE ASSOCIATION.

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